

Oxygen Running Out

Rescue Craft Has Problems In Bid to Save 2 in Mini-Sub

From Wire Dispatches

CORK, Ireland, Aug. 31.—An attempt to rescue two men trapped for more than two days in a midget submarine on the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean ran into a snag tonight.

A sister submarine attempting to drag a heavy lifting cable about 1,400 feet down to the stranded craft was forced to return to the surface as one of its sections became flooded.

But the two British crewmen inside the Pisces III with their oxygen supply slowly running out were reported in good physical condition and in "very good spirits." They were said to have enough oxygen to last till midday tomorrow.

A message from the coordinator of an international rescue opera-

tion 100 miles off the southwest coast of Ireland reported the two men were "all right."

The message from Comdr. Peter Messervy, a veteran submarine officer, came from the mother ship after a report that the two-man crew was in grave danger.

Earlier, a port official in Cork said harbor authorities had received a message from the John Cabot, a back-up ship, asking for a doctor.

He said the message read: "Both men trapped in small sphere. High temperature. Both delirious. Risk of CO₂ (carbon dioxide) poisoning and oxygen starvation. Message ends."

But a spokesman for Cork harbor control later said they had not received any such message.

A third midget submarine was alongside the Pisces III about 1,400 feet below the surface, acting as a beacon.

It had found the trapped submarine shortly after midday after an extensive search through the dark, muddy waters aided by singing from the two crewmen, Roger Chapman and Roger Mallinson.

"They were singing for their lives," one official said of the play used to look electronic tracking equipment onto the sub.

The sub, owned by Vickers Oceanic Ltd., sank Wednesday morning. It had been laying a transatlantic cable when a tow rope snapped, sending it plunging into the mud.

Swedish Doctor Notes Crises King Survived

HELSINGBORG, Sweden, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—A doctor attending King Gustaf VI Adolf, who is fighting for his life in a hospital here, said today that the 90-year-old monarch was "probably medically unique."

Dr. Albert Broome made the remark at a press conference when he noted that the king had survived several crises over the past few years following major stomach surgery.

Dr. Broome said the king spent a quiet night but was still receiving blood transfusion to offset internal bleeding.

Chou Says Lin Piao Wanted Mao Killed

(Continued from Page 1)

tem and the backward productive system, a view that Mr. Chen had held since the eighth party congress in 1956.

"Efforts to Save Him"

Only after his efforts were frustrated did Mr. Lin grudgingly accept Mr. Mao's line, Mr. Chou said. Apparently the setback rankled, for "in spite of the admonishments, rebuffs and efforts to save him by Mao and the Central Committee," he began plotting against Mr. Mao's life, Mr. Chou said.

Mr. Chou announced that China would soon convene the fourth National People's Congress. The congress, which elects China's government leaders, has not met in more than eight years.

The premier's report, adopted by the congress, gave formal party endorsement to Mr. Chou's foreign policy moves, which have broadened Peking's diplomatic links, especially with regard to the United States. It noted that Chinese-American relations had "been improved to some extent."

The report also took note of the normalization of relations between China and Japan and said friendly contacts between the Chinese people and the people of other countries were "more extensive than ever."

"Assist and Support"

"We assist and support each other, impelling the world situation to continue to develop in the direction favorable to the people of all countries," the report said.

Mr. Chou said the West always wanted to "urge the Soviet revisionists eastward to divert the peril toward China," and this would be fine so long as all was quiet in the West.

"China is an attractive piece of meat coveted by all," he said. "But this piece of meat is very tough and for years no one has been able to bite into it. It is even more difficult now than Lin Piao the 'super-spy' has fallen."

The report dealt extensively with the "ambitions of the two hegemonic powers," the United States and the Soviet Union, and said they were finding the going tougher and tougher. The United States was subjected to less criticism than the Soviet leaders, whose acts were said to have exposed their "ugly features."

On relations between China and the Soviet Union, Mr. Chou said the Chinese were "not to be deceived or cowed." At the same time he reiterated China's stand that the controversy on matters of principle should not hinder the normalization of relations between Peking and Moscow while their boundary dispute should be

settled peacefully through negotiations "free from any threat."

"Excellent Situation"

Mr. Chou stated: "In the excellent situation now prevailing at home and abroad, it is most important for us to run China's affairs well."

On the home front, he stated that China's industry, agriculture, transportation, finance and trade were "doing well."

He added: "We have neither external nor internal debts. Prices are stable and the market is

Relatively Moderate Terms Asked for 2 Soviet Dissidents

(Continued from Page 1)

expressions of confusion attributed to ordinary citizens probably also reflected thinking in the Soviet leadership.

Discretion Denied

"Don't tell me," a letter went, "that at this time we have so many important things to do we must be diverted by anti-Soviet statements of Sakharov, Solzhenitsyn and someone called Maklakov."

The reference was to Vladimir Y. Maklakov, another dissident writer, who recently accused Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany of creating another "Munich" by his overtures to the Soviet Union.

Yet another letter, from a Kiev worker, accused Mr. Sakharov and Mr. Solzhenitsyn of urging the West to arm against the Soviet Union. Mr. Sakharov, in a talk with Western newsmen, had in fact warned the West against the closed society of the Soviet Union, "especially if it is armed to the teeth."

"Aren't you ashamed to engage in such a drive against your government?" the Kiev worker wrote. "In your statements to Western correspondents you urge the West to arm to the teeth against the Soviet Union. Why would we, who have all we need, ever want to attack a peaceful country?"

Opening Drive Seen

The attack on Kompong Cham was the heaviest in two years and could mark the opening of what some Western military analysts see as a drive on Cambodia's outer provincial capitals.

These analysts predicted that if there is no offensive against Phnom Penh within the next several weeks the insurgents would most likely hold off till the end of the year and concentrate in the interim on provincial capitals.

Kompong Cham is completely isolated and surrounded by several thousand insurgents aided by North Vietnamese advisers, according to field reports.

Highway 7, on which the city lies, has been cut and its airport, under artillery fire, has been closed to commercial traffic. Commercial communications lines also have been severed.

The government has poured hundreds of reinforcements into Kompong Cham since the Khmer Rouge began its drive three weeks ago and overran several government positions in the push to the edges of the city.

Field reports also said government troops holding positions around the Prek Thnot dam, 50 miles to the south, were forced to retreat four miles.

Highway 4, Phnom Penh's route to the sea, linking the capital with the only deep-water seaport at Kompong Som, 150 miles to the southwest, remained closed for the third successive day.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lon Nol, in a letter to Maj. Gen. Sotheara Penh, commander in chief of the Cambodian Army, congratulated the government forces "who have so well defended our capital against the assaults of the Communist hordes."

UN Unit Chides U.S. On Puerto Rico Status

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 31 (UPI).—The UN Decolonization Committee yesterday reaffirmed the right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence and admonished the United States against obstructing the free exercise of this right.

The 12-2 vote, from which nine nations abstained, was a victory for the Puerto Rican independence movement and Cuba, which promoted the cause in the United Nations. U.S. Ambassador John Scali denounced the resolution as "not only irrelevant but ludicrous."

Lynch Hurt in Fall

CORK, Ireland, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Former Premier Jack Lynch, 57, was hospitalized today with a broken ankle, suffered in a boating accident at his holiday home near Cork. It was expected that he would be hospitalized for "several weeks."



Rescue midget submarine Pisces V (circled) and a launch astern of the mother ship Vickers Voyagers during operation to save two men in crippled mini-sub.

flourishing. There are many new achievements in culture, education, public health, science and technology."

In conclusion, Mr. Chou said: "We should continue to carry out well the revolution in literature and art, the revolution in education and the revolution in public health, and the work with regard to the educated youth who go to the mountains and rural areas, run the cadre schools well and support all the newly emerging facets of socialism."

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Khmer Rouge Strike Hard In Two Drives

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 31 (AP).—Insurgent forces struck hard to the north and south of Phnom Penh today, inflicting heavy losses.

An artillery and mortar barrage of about 300 shells fell on Kompong Cham, Cambodia's third largest city, 47 miles northeast of the capital, killing 18 soldiers and wounding 58. To the south, intensive fighting was reported at Kompong Speu, another provincial capital.

Fighting swirled on the edges of Kompong Cham, a commercial center with a population of 70,000, which President Lon Nol has vowed to hold at all costs. Its capture by the insurgent Khmer Rouge would give them a psychological victory and extend their supply routes.

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Explains 2 Actions in Israel

Waldheim Arrives in Cairo On 4th Stop of Mideast Tour

CAIRO, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations said today that his 40-hour visit to Egypt comes at a "difficult moment" in the history of efforts to solve the Middle East crisis.

The 56-year-old Austrian diplomat made the statement to newsmen at Cairo airport on arrival from Israel, via Cyprus, for a visit on the fourth leg of his five-nation Middle East tour. He goes to Jordan Sunday.

Foreign Minister Mohammed Hassan Zayyat welcomed Mr. Waldheim.

Mr. Waldheim told newsmen: "I am coming here at a difficult moment in the history of efforts of solving the Middle East problem."

"Efforts Have Failed"

"All efforts inside and outside the United Nations to solve the problem have failed until now," he said.

"We, the United Nations, have a very clear mandate to solve this problem."

"The purpose of my visit is, therefore, to consult with the government of Egypt on means and ways how we can overcome the present difficulty and what the United Nations and I, the secretary-general, can do in order to contribute to a solution of this problem," he said.

Mr. Waldheim's official talks with Egyptian leaders will begin tomorrow.

Diplomatic Flaps

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, Aug. 31.—Mr. Waldheim, on leaving Israel earlier today, noted that some aspects of his talks will remain secret.

He also dismissed the significance of two diplomatic flaps during his 31-hour stay, each of which forced him to issue clarifying statements.

At a Lod Airport news conference, Mr. Waldheim said: "You should not expect us to say all the details of the talks. These are very delicate conversations and only later will we see whether the conversations are productive or not."

Mr. Waldheim had two embarrassing moments during his brief stay—one last night when he inadvertently referred to Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, and the other when he declined to follow Jewish religious custom and

cover his head during a memorial service.

Mr. Waldheim, a Catholic, reiterated today that he had misunderstood the significance of covering his head.

He said he hoped that everyone would realize how "moved" he had been by the religious ceremony at the Yad Vashem (martyr memorial) shrine to the six million Jews killed by the Nazis.

During a helicopter visit today to the northern kibbutz of Ayelet Hashachar, from where he was able to view the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, he toured a synagogue—wearing a skullcap.

On the question of Jerusalem he issued a special statement saying that his reference to "your capital" in an impromptu reply to a dinner toast had been inadvertent.

The position of Jerusalem has been controversial almost since the foundation of Israel 25 years ago. The UN then wanted the city internationalized and many countries decline to recognize it as the Israeli capital. Such nations as the United States, Britain and France still maintain their embassies in Tel Aviv.

Mr. Waldheim said today: "The position of the United Nations concerning the status of Jerusalem is clearly stated in a number of resolutions and is reflected in numerous reports, including my recent report. Obviously it was not my intention to deviate from that position."

U.S. Group Ends Talks With East Germans

BERLIN, Aug. 31 (AP).—A seven-member U.S. State Department team completed five days of unprecedented discussions with East German officials today and will return to Washington over the weekend.

The team, headed by Joan Clark, State Department director of the Bureau of European Affairs, was described as purely technical and administrative. It conducted its business in virtual secrecy and requests for information on details of the talks were turned down.

Spokesmen said earlier the team was looking for a place in East Berlin to situate an American Embassy and for housing for a U.S. staff.

Execution in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Melquiades Suxa, a 54-year-old peasant convicted in the rape and murder of a 4-year-old girl, was shot yesterday by a firing squad in the first execution in Bolivia in more than four decades. President Hugo Banzer reintroduced the death penalty two years ago.

Phnom Penh Will Be Attacked In December, Sihanouk Says

(Continued from Page 1)

desire for good relations with the United States.

"I must stress however that I do not criticize either China or North Vietnam for wanting to normalize relations with the United States."

"We must each of us be the masters of our own destiny and our own policies and since I do not want China or Hanoi to control the destiny or policy of Cambodia, I cannot criticize them for their policies. They have never betrayed nor just struggle and even now they support us fully."

"We have had to postpone plans for attack (on Phnom Penh) because of our lack of heavy arms and ammunition," he said. "But every day our forces gather more and more sophisticated weapons from the Lon Nol troops. Right now in our move to liberate Kompong Cham the weapons we are using are American 106 howitzer guns."

"The offensive is sure to be a success now that we have solved our logistic problems. One part we will get from the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong, and the other part of our supplies come from Nixon through Lon Nol."

"Thanks to Lon and Nixon, we shall never be short of ammunition."

2 Children Die on Train

WITTMUND, West Germany, Aug. 31 (UPI).—A train loaded with 140 vacation-ending children struck the edge of a parked truck today and two youngsters died from their injuries and at least 15 were hospitalized in serious condition, police said.

Romanian Aide and Engineer Accused of Spying on Ford Co.

(Continued from Page 1)

A Portuguese company had already paid Mr. Akfirat \$40,000 and that he was eventually to receive a total of \$250,000 and also become manager of a new plant in Portugal.

A spokesman for the Portuguese firm Covina-Compania, Viderra Nacional SARI, said in Lisbon the company knew of the arrest of Mr. Akfirat but for the moment had no comment, Reuters reported.

LA statement issued by the Covina firm said the company had signed a two-year contract with Mr. Akfirat on June 8; it also said Covina was in the process of negotiating to buy the license for the glass system from Pilkington Brothers Ltd. of Liverpool, England, which holds the patent and had given Ford the right to use it.

Parents Let Critically Hurt Son, 20, Die

ORLANDO, Fla., Aug. 31 (AP).—Doctors said there was no hope for 20-year-old Paul Wojcik, critically injured in a traffic accident.

So his parents asked that he be allowed to die and that his kidneys be used to help someone else live. "I think it would help to be able to think there is someone who probably wouldn't be alive" without Paul's kidneys, said the father, Lester Wojcik.

The youth was injured Sunday when struck by an automobile. Police said the driver of the stolen car escaped on foot.

After talking with five surgeons and a priest on Tuesday night, the Wojciks told doctors to remove breathing tubes from their son. "His brain was damaged so severely the machines registered no activity," Mrs. Wojcik said.

"Five specialists told us he was not really living—the tubes simply forced his breath in and out."

The youth died shortly after the breathing tubes were removed. Surgeons immediately removed his kidneys and prepared them for transplanting into a patient whose own kidneys were not functioning normally.

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Jury Verdict in 4 Hours

8 Anti-War Veterans Found Innocent of Anti-GOP Plot

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Aug. 31 (AP)—Eight anti-war activists accused of plotting to violently disrupt the 1972 Republican National convention were found not guilty of conspiracy charges today.

The jury of seven women and five men deliberated less than four hours before returning the verdicts, which drew smiles from the defendants—all members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

The last verdict to be read was that for Scott Camil, 26, named by government witnesses as the planner of the group.

U.S. District Court Judge Winston E. Arnoff asked attorneys if they wanted the jury polled. "Not us, your honor," replied defense attorney Larry Turner.

The case went to the jury at 10:30 a.m., after nearly five weeks of trial. Two hours later, the jurors asked to see testimony from two government informers, but the judge asked them to do without it because the items had not been transcribed from a court stenographer's tapes. The testimony involved a 1972 Memorial Day weekend meeting in Gainesville at which the plot for violence at the Miami GOP convention allegedly was drawn up.

Even before the jury returned, Stanley K. Michelson Jr., 23, of Gainesville, accused of failing to report crimes by the seven others, predicted a quick verdict.

Judge Arnoff had spent an hour today instructing the jury on points of law before they began deliberating.

"The testimony of an informer must be weighed with greater care than any other witness," Judge Arnoff said. "You should consider whether the informer may be prejudiced against one or more of the defendants."

Group Was Infiltrated

The government's most damaging testimony has come from undercover agents and paid informants who infiltrated the veterans' group.

In addition to Mr. Camil and Mr. Michelson, both of Gainesville, the defendants were: William J. Patterson, 24, and John Kniffin, 25, both of Austin, Texas; Peter J. Mahoney, 23, Hollywood, Fla.; Alton C. Pess, 25, Hialeah, Fla.; Donald P. Perdue, 23, Hollywood, Fla.; and John K. Briggs, 30, 20, of Gainesville.

The government's case against the veterans was in a five-count indictment, which contained one general charge against seven of the defendants alleging that they conspired to start a riot, to organize "fire teams," to attack police stations, police cars and stores with "automatic weapons and incendiary devices" and to fire "lead weights," "fired marbles" which heated and then chilled would supposedly shatter on impact, ball bearings, "cherry" bombs and smoke bombs at the police with "wrist-rocket slingshots and crossbows."

In summing up yesterday, As-

stant U.S. Attorney Jack Carrouth had told the jury that he felt the government had proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the veterans conspired to attack police at the Miami Beach convention with a bizarre arsenal ranging from slingshots to crossbows, thereby causing a riot.

However, defense attorneys Brady Coleman and Larry Turner and defendants Kniffin and Camil, who represented themselves, said they relied heavily on testimony by informers, merely showed that the defendants "talked a lot... and you can't convict someone for talking."

In addition, the defense continued to claim that the case was brought by the government to discredit the VVAW. "There's plenty of evidence for a conspiracy," defendant Camil said. "...a government conspiracy to destroy the VVAW."

Prosecutor Carrouth used much of his closing arguments to review details of the government witnesses' testimony, five of whom were informers.

Slingshots Cited

In reply to defense statements that 60 wrist-braced slingshots were brought by a defendant for use in defensive measures in Miami Beach, Mr. Carrouth said: "Everything that was discussed... was not defensive, but offensive. You don't defend with weapons like that."

The informers were attacked most severely by the defense. They were painted as agents-provocateur who were hired by the government to "ruin the defendants' lives." One informer, William Lemmer, was accused of being engaged in a "domestic body count" to see how many people he could get arrested.

The defense also attacked as ludicrous the portrayal of Vietnam combat veterans armed with slingshots—the only weapons introduced into evidence—fighting heavily armed police and 82d Airborne Division troops who were on standby in Miami.

TWA Dispute Settled

PARIS, Aug. 31 (UPI)—All TWA employees at New York's La Guardia airport resumed work after an agreement was reached yesterday by the management and the union representatives. The airline said services had not been interrupted and all departures to the United States as well as other flights were operating normally.

Whites Voluntarily Integrate Oklahoma Black High School

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 31 (AP)—Booker T. Washington High School will be integrated this year because 518 whites volunteered to attend the virtually all-black school.

Faced with an ultimatum from the Justice Department, Tulsa school officials opted for a voluntary desegregation plan instead of forced busing.

They set out to make Booker T. Washington the best academic school in Tulsa, which has some 64,500 students, of which about 9,800 are black. Then they invited white students to apply for admission to Booker T. Washington.

"The uniqueness of this is: Many times before, all-white schools have been integrated with blacks, but I believe this is the first time in the country we've taken a formerly all-black school and desegregated it voluntarily," said H. J. Green, a white principal who transferred to Booker T. Washington this year. He switched jobs with Granville Smith, the black principal who headed the school last year.

Last year, 850 blacks and a



MOBILE DRUG CENTRE—On New York City's Lower East Side, literature on the state's new drug law is passed out along with appeal to addicts to enlist in one of the city's voluntary narcotics treatment programs.

Jail Rather Than Therapy

Tough New Hard-Drugs Law Goes Into Effect in N.Y. State

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (UPI)—After five years of experimentation with medical solutions to the problem of drug addiction, New York State adopts a tough new approach tomorrow—with the emphasis on jail rather than therapy.

A new law will go into effect providing life sentences for the sale of hard drugs with no hope of parole in certain cases, and minimum no-parole sentences for other drug offenses.

The new laws grew out of the disillusionment of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller with drug programs

that stressed therapy and job training for addicts.

Police officials in the state, particularly in New York City, where authorities estimate that there are more than 150,000 addicts, have maintained that more than half the crimes reported are drug-related.

"We've got to focus on the public who is being mugged, robbed, murdered, and raped," Gov. Rockefeller said in proposing the legislation.

But Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York City, one of the harshest critics of the new laws, said it will cause a huge backlog of cases on already overloaded court calendars. Gov. Rockefeller pushed through additional legislation calling for the appointment of 100 new judges to handle the expected crush of new drug cases.

Under the old drug laws in the state, convicted drug dealers and addicts often won probation, parole, suspended sentences or were committed to treatment centers.

But under the new laws, for example, the seller of one ounce of heroin must serve a minimum of 15 years. A person convicted of selling a pound or more of heroin, morphine or opium could draw life in prison without possibility of parole.

In addition, the widely criticized practice of plea bargaining, through which a defendant's plea of guilty to a lesser offense was accepted to save the state the expense of a trial, was sharply restricted.

In Washington, the acting administrator of the new U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency, John R. Bartels, said that New York's new laws "will be successful or will cause more drug abusers to 'shoot it out' with police rather than face long jail terms."

"This is the new breed of drug pusher," he said. "They are packing pistols. And the fear, of course, is that if these guys are faced with long jail terms for pushing drugs, then they may figure they might as well shoot it out with our agents."

"It can go either way," Mr. Bartels said in an interview.

U.S. Will Desalt Colorado Water Going to Mexico

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 31 (AP)—The United States will build the world's largest desalting plant to help settle a 12-year-old dispute with Mexico over the quality of Colorado River water, the White House announced yesterday.

The \$115-million desalting plant, to be located in Arizona, will be constructed in accord with an agreement approved by President Nixon and Mexican President Luis Echeverria.

The plant will reduce by up to 90 percent the salinity of waters in the channel draining the Wellton-Mohawk irrigation project in southern Arizona. In the meantime, the United States will supply Mexico with pure water from storage supplies.

Mexican authorities have complained that extensive irrigation of salty soil in the Colorado River basin has increased the salinity of water flowing into the Mexican Valley and brought poverty to thousands of Mexican farmers there by ruining their crops.

The former attorney general, Herbert Brownell, who negotiated the agreement with Mr. Nixon's special ambassador, said congressional leaders have been kept informed of the proposal and approval was anticipated to complete the project by 1978.

Algiers Notes Concern Over French Racism

Ambassador Calls on Minister in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 31 (Reuters)—Algeria today expressed its "very deep concern" to France over a tide of anti-Arab sentiment which has left seven Algerian immigrants dead in France in the past week.

After President Georges Pompidou sent a personal message of reassurance to Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, the Algerian ambassador here called at the Foreign Ministry to ask how France intended to calm racial tensions.

"How can the Algerian government find it anything but unacceptable when its citizens are put to death by lynch law?" Ambassador Mohamed Bedjaoui asked in a 30-minute meeting with French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert.

Attacks on North Africans, mainly in southern France, have followed the incident which brought racial unrest to a head the weekend knife murder of a Marseilles bus driver by a deranged Algerian immigrant.

Gasoline bombs were tossed last night into a dormitory occupied by North African workers in Marseilles. In nearby Aix-en-Provence, shirs were fired from two unidentified cars into an apartment block housing 100 North African families. There were no serious injuries.

North African workers went on strike at the La Ciotat shipyard near Marseilles in protest against the anti-Arab campaign.

Many other immigrant workers have stayed at home over the past few days for fear of being attacked.

Of the seven North Africans murdered since the weekend, five have died in the Marseilles area, one in Paris and one in Metz, in eastern France.

Ambassador Bedjaoui told reporters he had received assurances from Mr. Jobert that the French government was trying to improve the situation.

In Algiers, the Foreign Ministry said in a statement: "When racism and xenophobia reach the state of lynching and murder, when they spread crime in an avalanche of hatred which defies the imagination, they are often part of a deliberate campaign."

CIA Air Charter Firm Linked Also to Congo, Caribbean Jobs

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT)—Southern Air Transport, the charter airline owned by and operated largely for the Central Intelligence Agency, appears to have performed extensive paramilitary missions in the Congo and the Caribbean in addition to Indochina, aviation officials said yesterday.

An informant familiar with some of Southern's operations over the last two decades said that the small charter airline had "two parts" after mid-1960. One involved ordinary commercial transportation of cargo and passengers around the Caribbean and the other was committed mainly to military cargo missions, he said.

Another informant close to Southern's operations said, "Wherever the action was, we were there." He spoke of operations in the Congo in 1961 during the turmoil resulting from the secession of Katanga Province and of troubles in Venezuela and Bolivia after Fidel Castro's takeover in Cuba. In those days Southern was flying DC-6 transports.

The CIA's connection with Southern apparently began in August, 1960, when two former government officials bought controlling interest in the airline for a reported \$200,000. They were Edwin Perkins McGuire and Percival Flack Brundage.

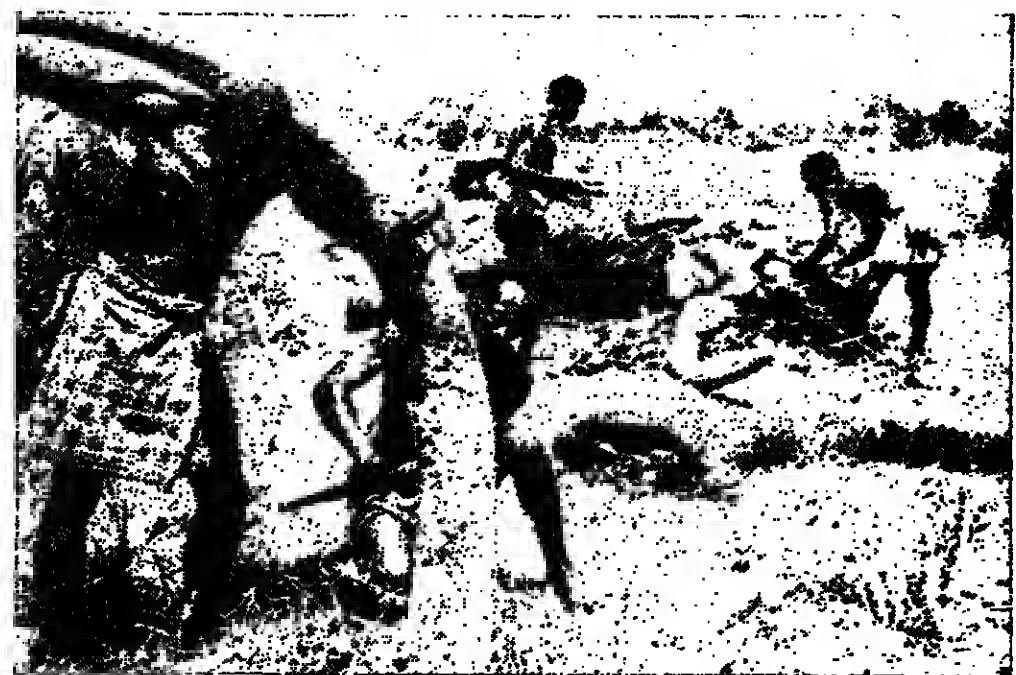
Mr. McGuire was assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs from 1954 to 1956, and Mr. Brundage was deputy director of the Bureau of the Budget at the same time.

Charter airline industry sources say both men acted for the CIA in the 1960 deal.

Now the two are named in documents filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board as sellers of a \$51-million controlling interest in the Miami-based airline to Stanley G. Williams, 52, the company president and director. The transaction is pending before the board, which in June held six days of secret hearings on the deal.

An airline man who worked for Southern said the CIA was divesting itself of its control of the charter airline "because Uncle Sam is scaling down involvement in Southeast Asia." He remarked that Air America, another airline owned by the CIA and operated throughout the 1950s in Laos and elsewhere in Indochina on behalf of the agency, was also sharply reducing its activity.

"Air America is cutting back to the bone," he said. "At least 87 were injured last night when two passenger trains collided one mile from the center of Glasgow, officials said today."



IVORY HUNTERS—Poachers cutting tusks from elephant killed in Kenya.

Kenya Bans Elephant Hunting To Halt Poaching in Ivory

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Kenya for the first time today put a ban on all elephant hunting and dealing in ivory in an effort to save the herds from slaughter at the hands of poachers, wildlife officials said.

The move by chief game warden J.K. Mutinda follows a sharp increase in recent months in ivory poaching, an increase prompted by the situation in the world's uncertain money markets.

Speculators, especially in India and China, have been switching from currencies to ivory, with the result that ivory prices have risen several hundred percent this year. A single set of tusks can now bring around \$2,500.

Mr. Mutinda said the temporary ban goes into effect tomorrow and will remain in force until further notice. He said it is designed to allow officials "breathing space" in which to study methods of tightening up hunting and ivory-selling procedures.

He said the "stop shooting" orders did not mean that Kenya's elephants were in danger of extinction.

President Jomo Kenyatta has been drawn into the controversy over poaching. "The government

will deal with poachers without mercy to insure that Kenya's wildlife is not endangered by a handful of greedy people," Mr. Kenyatta said this week.

Charles Njoro, attorney general who is also chairman of the World Wildlife Fund in Kenya, today supported the new measures to protect the herds and said "the greed of a few could easily destroy this majestic animal."

The wildlife clubs of Kenya issued a statement saying: "It seems certain that the present rate of killing—perhaps in excess of 300 elephants a week—will reduce the elephant population to a point where the species could well become a creature of the past."

And in an editorial, the East African Standard newspaper said: "The elephant population ought to be protected and no shooting allowed at all."

In addition to the new ban, Kenya also recently reduced elephant hunting licenses from two to one animal a person annually and raised the license fee by 150 percent.

U.S. Areas Short Of Water, Power

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—Water shortages and electrical power problems today continued to beset the East Coast and Midwest, which have been hit by a heat wave. National Weather Service forecasters saw no relief from the heat until after the Labor Day weekend.

For the fourth consecutive day, the New York State power pool reduced voltage by 5 percent as utilities strained to meet demands for electricity which rose because of the increased use of air-conditioners.

In New York City, officials declared a water emergency yesterday as the temperature hit a year-high 98 degrees for the second time this week. Philadelphia pumped river water into city reservoirs to help offset an upsurge in water consumption.

Mexico Declines Foreign Aid in Quake Aftermath

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 31 (AP)—Mexico will decline all foreign aid for victims of the earthquake that devastated its eastern region on Tuesday, killing more than 500 persons, Foreign Minister Emilio O. Rabasa said yesterday.

Aid had been offered by several countries, including the United States, Japan, Nicaragua, Argentina and Chile.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Mexico declined the aid because "our government already has taken all pertinent measures to help victims and rebuild devastated cities and we feel the situation is under control."

Alaska Quake Recorded

PALMER, Alaska, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Palmer Observatory reported yesterday a moderate earthquake in a wide area of Alaska and said it measured about 5.0 on the Richter scale.

The spokesman said the quake occurred 70 miles southeast of Anchorage, in Prince William Sound. He said the earthquake was not sufficient to generate a seismic sea wave.

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Color-Changing UFOs Reported in U.S. South

ALBANY, Ga., Aug. 31 (UPI)—Police in 11 towns reported sightings of unidentified flying objects, blinking in various colors and moving silently over a wide area of south Georgia today.

Robins Air Force Base in Macon, the naval air station in Albany and Eglin AFB in Florida were alerted. The duty officer at Robins said there were no plans to send planes to investigate, but the reports would be turned over in the air police unit, "which makes all investigations of UFO reports."

The reports said the objects were sighted shortly after mid-

night, with other sightings made intermittently until after 6 a.m. The objects flashed blue, yellow and green, witnesses said.

Via Lanvin. The new perfume by Lanvin.

A school is only as good as the people who are there." Mr. Green told an audience of 300 white parents recently. "Washington will have the best people. If you decide to send your children to any other high school, you've decided on the second-best school."

The parents applauded. Desegregation plans are relatively new in Tulsa. A junior high school integration plan is in its third year. Similar plans for grade schools and high schools are in their second year. School officials like to point out that they implemented a desegregation plan themselves, without waiting for the courts to impose busing programs. There is some busing in Tulsa, for 12,000 of the 64,500 pupils. School officials also drew their own plans for the busing.

Agreement in South Asia

The new agreement in the South Asian subcontinent is cause for deep satisfaction. India and Pakistan have finally resolved the fate of three groups of people who were left in very harsh personal circumstances by the 1971 war and whose respective conditions comprised a major political irritant blocking movement toward better relations. Under the new agreement, 93,000 Pakistani prisoners of war held in India for 20 months will be repatriated. Up to a quarter-million stranded Bengali civilians, whom Pakistan has held as hostages against return of the POWs, will go to Bangladesh. And as yet undetermined number of stateless Biharis, now isolated and unwanted in Bangladesh, will be moved to Pakistan.

The disposition of the 195 Pakistani POWs which Bangladesh has threatened to try for war crimes is not publicly known, but the assumption is that they will not be tried—trials would be a great provocation to Pakistan balking the very process of reconciliation which the repatriation moves are intended to advance. Bangladesh is to join the talks on sending Biharis to Pakistan. This will apparently be the first formal contact between Pakistan and Bangladesh, which was part of Pakistan before it broke away with India's aid in 1971. These steps seem to be leading toward Pakistan's recognition of Bangladesh, a move which in turn would permit Bangladesh to join the United Nations. At Pakistan's behest, Peking has

blocked Bangladesh UN membership until now.

Saluting the new agreement, the White House said that it "strengthens the prospects for a new era of peace, stability and co-operation in the subcontinent." Indeed, the temptation is strong to conclude that resolution of these difficult "human" issues will give the three states of the subcontinent the confidence and impetus to compose their other disputes. It is better, however, not to be sanguine. Americans have had recent occasion of their own to learn, in Indochina, that the return of prisoners and refugees does not of itself solve underlying political questions. On the contrary, settlement of human issues may reduce incentive to tackle political questions.

The conditions and emotions which have produced three wars between India and Pakistan within a generation are far from evaporating. The domestic political pressures which make displays of prideful nationalism appealing remain at work in New Delhi no less than in Islamabad. Basically, India is determined to assert a position of leadership on the subcontinent and Pakistan fears Indian dominance. The quickness of many Pakistanis—though not President Bhutto—to blame India for failing to give adequate notice of the floodwaters still descending on Pakistan illustrates the nature of the problem all too clearly. India and Pakistan—and Bangladesh—will be working it out for years.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Charade in Moscow

A rollback of almost forty years to the bomber days when Andrei Vyshinsky was stage-managing Stalin's infamous purge trials is needed to provide even an approximate precedent to the legal charade now taking place in Moscow. And even then, in the mid-thirties, Vyshinsky's elaborate legal fantasies were open to world inspection, with foreigners present in the courtroom when Bukharin, Radek, Zinoviev and the other frame-up victims of that era "confessed" their imaginary crimes.

Now, despite roughly a year's imprisonment and exposure to intensive secret police "processing," neither of the current defendants—Pyotr I. Yakir and Viktor A. Krassin—has been softened up enough to make the Kremlin feel it can safely conduct the trials in public view. It is only through Tass dispatches and the reports of a Soviet Foreign Office briefing official that the world is being apprised of these prisoners' alleged "confessions."

Even by Vyshinsky's loose standards, the plausibility of the Yakir and Krassin "confessions" would seem unimpressive. The world is asked to believe that an obscure and small Soviet exile organization—one whose infiltration by the Soviet counter-intelligence has long been taken for granted—is responsible for all the dissidence and discontent that has come to light in the Soviet Union in the last decade. The nonsense at the trial about rich monetary rewards to Yakir, Krassin and other "traitors" for concocting anti-Soviet propaganda, to be funneled out through foreign correspondents, would be bad enough if only the fate of the two defendants were at stake—crucial pressures must have been ap-

plied to make them utter such incredible balderdash. But the implications go far beyond the futures of the two men on trial.

The alleged confessions have already linked them with Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the greatest living master of the Russian language, and with academician Andrei D. Sakharov, the inventor of Moscow's hydrogen bomb. After the widespread repression exercised by the Soviet secret police in the past two years, these are the only two outstanding Soviet figures left with any possibilities of voicing free ideas. Recently both men have given historic interviews which are, in effect, warnings that they feel the nets of the KGB closing in upon them. The fear must be that a key objective of the transparently rigged Yakir-Krassin affair is to provide a basis of imprisoning or otherwise silencing both Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov.

Beyond that, the Yakir-Krassin "confessions" provide ammunition for Soviet propagandists to use in frightening Soviet citizens away from any contact with foreigners on the ground that any such contact may involve them with spies. The counter-risk of which Moscow seems oblivious in this period of bilateral endeavor to promote Soviet-American détente is the destructive effect on all such efforts of the current regression into tyranny. If Mr. Brezhnev proposed to reintroduce the Stalinist system of terror, the resulting revolution in American and Western public opinion will kill all chance of success for Moscow in getting the huge credits and the vast inflow of technical knowledge the Soviet system needs so badly from the "degenerate" West.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

India and Pakistan

The question now is what comes next? To have cleared away so much wreckage of civil and sub-continental war is no mean achievement. But against the burgeoning problems of the continent—Pakistan's flood-ravaged economy, India's famine, Bangladesh's exploding population—it can only be a beginning. If India and Pakistan continue to maintain vast armies snarling at each other behind their Punjab trenches, then settlement remains a drip in the ocean of futility. If Pakistan and Bangladesh miss this chance for mutual recognition and remaking of their complementary economies, then little positive can be achieved.

—From the Guardian (London).

A year ago Mr. Bhutto's devious maneuvering was a sign of political weakness. Now he has got his new constitution and can stand forth as a democratic prime minister. The era when Pakistan got its orders from the officers' mess begins genuinely to recede. Even Mrs. Gandhi may find a fellow prime minister in Pakistan easier to deal with if

the will is really there for a settlement of all the difficulties since partition. One would think by now that the accumulation of economic and political trials that both countries have lived through in the past quarter of a century, not to mention the devastating natural sufferings of which each has been wretchedly reminded, would serve to bury the suspicions that have survived since 1947. What might at least be hoped is that neither India nor Pakistan will again readily exploit hostility to the other as they have done in the past.

—From the Times (London).

Soviet Repression

The [Soviet dissident] movement is falling prey to a police machine whose concerns are not with courage, constitutionality or intellectual traditions, but with the imposition of deadly order through fear, manipulation and sheer force. Whether or not the operation is deliberately designed to reduce the West's desire for détente just before the second stage of the European Security Conference gets down to work in Geneva, it may serve that purpose with dire effect.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 1, 1938

PARIS—The problem of introducing electric cars for the benefit of the public is now being solved by the Compagnie Générale des Voitures de Paris. From time to time one sees a cab belonging to the company proceeding deliberately and carefully in the Champs-Élysées, and then Parisians ask: "Are automobile cars really going to be introduced?" "We hope to introduce these electric cabs some day, certainly, but when? Ah, that's another thing."

Fifty Years Ago

September 1, 1923

MINNEAPOLIS—In its closing session here today the American Bar Association endorsed American participation in the International Court of Justice. Perusal of the speech of Secretary of State Hughes before the Bar Association shows that he said that the Monroe Doctrine is vitally related to national safety, but that neither is inimical nor unjust to the interests of Latin America. It imposes no international barriers.



Troubles for Kissinger?

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Although the Senate confirmation of Dr. Henry A. Kissinger as secretary of state is not in doubt, President Nixon's ace diplomatic operative is going to be pressed hard on the secret U.S. bombing of Cambodia in 1969 when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee starts its hearings Sept. 7. The fact that President Nixon, in his Aug. 20 speech at New Orleans, took full responsibility for the Cambodia bombing decision has not in the slightest diminished the senatorial appetite for a full-scale exposé of how the decision was made and whether Kissinger himself will be able to justify it.

One reason: Even senators completely committed to confirming Kissinger are troubled by his future dual role as secretary of state and also as the President's White House foreign-policy adviser in charge of the National Security Council staff.

Their question: Will Kissinger give them the full background of the March, 1969, decision to bomb Cambodia or will he claim executive privilege on grounds of his confidential relationship with the President? If the latter, Kissinger will risk raising senatorial hackles at a time when congressional suspicion of presidential power and secrecy has reached its high point of at least the last 50 years.

Pentagon Blamed

Moreover, what gives the Cambodian issue special spice is the fact that high officials now in the Defense Department, most particularly Deputy Secretary William P. Clements, left the impression with the Senate Armed Services Committee and the nation on Aug. 8 that the critics to "false bombing reports" in order to maintain total security had emanated from the Pentagon.

Clements, in fact, actually produced a now widely published document authorizing 14 B-52 strikes into Cambodian border areas adjacent to South Vietnam on the nights of Nov. 28 and Nov. 29, 1969. The document, which Clements indicated was

the only one he could find in Pentagon files on the Cambodian bombing, bore the signature of Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, then chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the initial "MRL" for Melvin R. Laird, the then secretary of defense. It was marked "top secret—eyes only" and dated Nov. 20.

So astonished was Democratic Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri, sitting chairman of the committee, when Clements produced this document that he telephoned Laird in Chicago (where he was addressing the National Legislative Conference) and warned him: "Mel, they're trying to do you in up here."

As a former Air Force secretary, Symington knew neither Gen. Wheeler nor Laird had authority to falsify bombing reports. Only the President himself could order an official cover-up of bombing operations against a neutral nation, together with the falsification of reports essential to make the cover-up work.

Key Date

At the White House itself, the disclosure by Clements was received with amazement and chagrin. Clements' decision to finger Laird as chief villain in the hunt for Cambodian scapegoats was not appreciated, even though some critics at first thought that Clements must have had White House authorization before producing the "top secret—eyes only" memorandum.

In fact, he had none at all. Clements, an aggressive Texan who had hoped to be named deputy defense secretary in 1969 (Laird chose David Packard instead), was operating on his own and against the opposition of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Thus, the key document justifying the secret bombing policy was written not on Nov. 20, 1969, the date of Clements' memorandum, but the previous March 16—just before the secret bombing started.

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WASHINGTON—President Nixon seems to have two things in mind these days: To restore confidence in himself, and, for this purpose, to get Watergate behind him as fast as possible. But the man is a puzzle, for almost everything he does not almost raises more doubts but prods the Watergate controversy in the Senate and in the courts.

Why, for example, does he appear to the nation one day to leave Watergate to the courts, and then, a few days later, announce that he "will not comply" with the orders of the court?

Why does he ask us to turn away from the contention of Watergate to "the urgent business of the nation," and then denounce the Ervin committee, and deny the courts in a way that is bound to prolong the controversy?

You don't have to be a Philadelphia lawyer to feel that there is something very odd about all this, for it perpetuates precisely the doubts the President presumably is trying to put to rest, and dramatizes precisely those questions about his integrity and judgment, which are more troubling than anything else in the whole Watergate tragedy.

Throughout his career, Nixon had proclaimed himself to be a pragmatist. He has never allowed himself to get trapped by his past statements or ideology, and this flexibility has often served him well—especially in his reconciliation with the Soviets and the Chinese, whom he vilified for a generation.

But in the Watergate affair, he has been shifting ground almost too fast, invoking great principles one day and defying them the next. And the result is that he is giving pragmatism a bad name, and by his contradictions, raising questions about where he stands on the great questions of the day.

These tactical shifts may work in winning elections or even in dealing with the Russians or the Chinese, but they are less effective on things like the Watergate. Nixon's problem is that he tends to balance the books every day, to say the expedient thing for the moment, without any connecting rods or any coherent philosophy between one controversy and the next.

If he is speaking before the

U.S. Troops in Europe: The Debate Continues

By Robert Komer

WASHINGTON—In the mounting debate over whether we should bring troops home from Europe, one is struck by the simplistic nature of many arguments advanced on both sides. For example, doesn't it seem a little odd that most proposals call for withdrawing such nice round numbers—a 50 percent cut of 150,000 or a 100,000 cut, or half of all our troops overseas—a nice round 300,000?

One wonders by what means the critics arrived at the conclusion that the proper number of U.S. troops in Europe should be a residual 300,000 or 150,000.

Many counterarguments trotted out by those defending the conventional wisdom also sound like glittering generalities. That Europe's security remains of great importance to us does not make the present troop level or force structure sacrosanct, as Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger acknowledges. It is hardly plausible that cutting even a single soldier now would start us down the road to undermining NATO. Nor does it seem likely that modest cuts in U.S. forces would end up with Europe Finlandized. However, the contention that unilateral cuts now might cripple our effort to get mutual East-West cuts is rather more convincing, especially after BALTOP.

While some deny mutual balanced force reduction as simply an administration stall, they seem less aware than the White House that it is Congress which now has the whip hand on such issues. Surely, if defense of Western Europe has seemed of sufficient import to our own security to keep our troops there since the end of World War II, the public is entitled to more informed discussion of why we should now bring so many home. Paradoxically, the clamor for withdrawing them is rising at the very time that the advent of nuclear parity makes a credible conventional deterrent even more important than before.

If the real aim is to deter conflict from breaking out in the first place, so that we aren't confronted with awesome nuclear decisions, then a credible NATO conventional shield makes sense. Here it is essential to note that the 4 1/3 U.S. divisions in Europe serve as much more than a tripwire or hostages to ensure a U.S. response. They hold a key sector of the NATO defense line outside the shortest high speed avenues of attack by which a Warsaw Pact offensive could split the NATO forces, much as the Germans did against the allies in 1940.

But why worry in a period of accommodation rather than confrontation when attack seems so remote? Well, if the Soviets cut their forces too, we would worry even less. That's why mutual balanced force reduction makes sense. It does seem imprudent to cut our own forces first, and to rely on Moscow's goodwill for reassurance.

Let's turn over the record and ask why pull troops out of Europe? Is it because troops lead to, rather than deter, war? This hasn't been the case in Europe for 28 years, and it's hard to see the NATO forces having much capability to attack anyone. Or is it the Vietnam backlash, and weariness with the role of world policeman, which leads some to feel that having troops engaged from Southeast Asia, we should now disengage from Europe too?

The more serious critics hinge their arguments on the issues of cost and burden sharing. Why should the United States spend \$17 billion annually on NATO, when our allies spend proportionally less? These are legitimate issues, but here we need to get the facts straight too. In the first place, we don't spend \$17 billion on troops actually in Europe. We spend about \$4 billion. The rest is to maintain all the active general purpose forces earmarked for Europe and the Atlantic sea-lanes in event the NATO's help. But many if not most of these forces are also maintained to cope with one, major and one minor conflict, either Europe or elsewhere. This is what general purpose forces are all about.

Little Savings

In any event, pulling even man out of Europe wouldn't save \$17 billion. In fact, unless we demobilized them, it wouldn't save us much at all. Even after the devaluations of the dollar it would cost us almost as much to maintain the troops withdrawn at home rather than in Europe. It so, then the real argument should be over how we can most safely cut the overall defense budget, not just troops in Europe.

Finally, if the real reason for cutting back our forces is to save on our defense budget, why cut in Europe first? To me, this goes to the heart of what should be the strategic issue, the validity of what the latest Brookings Institution budget review calls the concept of "forward defense." Isn't it wise to keep many of our active forces deployed forward in Europe (or Asia), if this costs little more than to keep the same forces stationed back here? The Pentagon will say that we'd lose flexibility, but we'd buy more in terms of deterrence and initial defense, where it counts most.

Therefore, why not keep substantial forces in Europe and instead make military budget cuts if necessary here at home? Or if we must cut troops abroad, why not cut Asian deployments before those in Europe? Except for defense of Japan, I am frankly a Europe-firster on this score.

True, there are complex many-sided issues. But this is my policy. Don't such issues deserve to be thoroughly aired and the possible tradeoffs fully thrashed out before the United States acts?

Mr. Komer is a former U.S. ambassador to Turkey. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Nixon Puzzle

By James Reston

United Nations, he is a Wilsonian, defending collective security, and not only the League of Nations but a League of Minds. If he has a crisis in the Middle East a few weeks later, he is as individualistic as a cop on the beat or as nationalistic as De Gaulle, forgetting all about what he said at the United Nations.

And while this often works in the savage jungle of world politics, it is not so effective in America, which is still more a puritanical and less cynical than many people believe.

"The time has come," Nixon said on Aug. 15, "to turn Watergate over to the courts, where the questions of guilt and innocence belong. The time has come for the rest of us to get on with the urgent business of the nation."

Maybe most people in this country would agree with the President on this, but when the courts take over and ask him to compromise on the Watergate tapes, and he says he "will not comply with this order," obviously he has a problem.

He can appeal to the American people to believe in his political system and hard as it is these days, they will try to believe him, but he cannot switch a few days later without losing the confidence he is trying to restore.

"Some people," Nixon said on April 30, "quite properly appalled by the abuses that occurred, will say that Watergate demonstrates the bankruptcy of the American political system. I believe," he

added, "precisely the opposite is true."

"Watergate represents a series of illegal acts and bad judgments by a number of individuals. It was the system that brought the facts to light and that will bring those guilty to justice—a system that in this case has included a determined grand jury, honest prosecutors, a courageous judge, John Sirica, and a vigorous free press."

But now the President is defining the "courageous judge John Sirica," reminding those "honest prosecutors," including Archibald Cox, and even his own independent attorney general, Elliot Richardson, and vilifying what he called the "vigorous free press."

The guess here is that most people are more concerned with the "integrity of the question" than with the legalities, that they probably want things now to be left to the courts, but that they want the courts to have the evidence on who is lying and who is telling the truth.

But this is precisely what the President is saying he will not do—not even let the judge decide in private what is criminal evidence on those tapes and what is "national security." So the questions and the doubts go on—the prosecutors will keep on probing the Senate will insist on its public investigation, and the President will not be able to get Watergate behind him. He can defy the courts and the Congress, but this will not restore confidence or stop the hearings.

مكذبات حرة

10 Cases in Adriatic Port

Cholera Spreads to Bari, Italy; Death Toll in Naples Is Up to 9

NAPLES, Aug. 31 (AP).—Italy's cholera outbreak spread today from Naples to the port of Bari, 250 kilometers to the east, health officials said.

Officials in Bari, an Adriatic city of more than 300,000 inhabitants, said at least 10 persons were known to be suffering from the disease and about 30 others were in quarantine.

By this afternoon nine persons had died in the Naples area and 282 were quarantined in a hospital here.

In this city, where cholera broke out last week, thousands of Neapolitans staged demonstrations for the second day in a row. The demonstrators demanded speedy government action to prevent an epidemic. Metropolitan Naples has a population of 1.5 million.

Situation 'Serious'

An emergency meeting of city officials and hospital administrators called the situation "serious." Sessions of schools were postponed to Sept. 30.

The government assured Italians that the outbreak was under control and rushed over one million doses of anti-cholera vaccine to the Naples area.

Last night, a crowd, including mothers and children, rioted in Naples, demanding quick preventive action. Demonstrators erected barricades and set them ablaze. Police used tear gas to disperse the rioters.

The city health department established emergency vaccination stations in and around Naples. Over 10,000 Neapolitans

rushed for vaccinations in the port area alone.

Swimming in the polluted Bay of Naples has been banned. Health officials also forbade the sale of raw shellfish.

In Rome, 11 persons were kept under observation for acute gastroenteritis, inflammation of the stomach or intestines, but were released from the isolation ward of a hospital. They were still kept at the hospital, however. No cholera cases were reported in the city.

Greece, Romania, Hungary and Somalia requested that travelers coming from Italy show anti-cholera vaccination certificates.

In Geneva, the World Health Organization said cholera was not confined to Italy. It said that this week 10 cholera cases were reported in Sweden, five in Britain, three in France and one each in West Germany and West Berlin.

Many of those stricken in Europe were travelers returning from Tunisia or other North African countries, the health organization reported.

Health officials in Naples have also said they suspected that the virus came from North Africa.

Cholera is transmitted either through direct human contact or through contaminated water or food. Its symptoms are diarrhea, vomiting and intestinal cramps.

The World Health Organization says that 35,500 cases and 3,400 deaths from cholera have been reported this year in at least 20 countries besides Italy—10 nations in Africa and 10 in Asia. The number of cases is considered vastly underreported.

Replacing Fluids

Until recently, cholera was often a fatal disease. But about 20 years ago doctors devised an effective treatment that relies primarily on replacing the fluids lost in the diarrhea characteristic of severe cholera.

In part, because modern therapy is so successful, international health authorities recently stopped demanding cholera vaccination for travelers to and from infected areas.

The decision, which members of the World Health Organization approved last spring, also reflects the fact that cholera immunization is not a foolproof way of preventing cholera's spread. Unlike other vaccines, which provide virtually 100 percent protection for years, cholera immunization is considered about 50 percent effective for just a few months.

However, as Sir George Godber, Britain's chief medical officer, said yesterday, immunization is recommended to provide a traveler with some protection.

Lip Watch Workers Pay Themselves Again

BEAUCON, France, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Workers at the bankrupt Lip watch company today pay themselves their second pay since they started running the company on their own last April.

On the pay day early this month, the money came from the sale of watches—in this case, those assembled by workers in small plants outside the Lip factory after police expelled them more than two weeks ago.

Union leaders told the 1,300 workers here that talks yesterday with government mediator Henry Giraud were inconclusive, that the government still aimed at breaking up the concern and firing hundreds of workers. But they agreed to hold another meeting with Mr. Giraud next Tuesday.

Peron Is Hailed by Thousands As Presidential Race Opens

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 31 (AP).—Juan D. Peron smiled and waved at his first mass rally in 8 years today as he opened a presidential campaign which seemed almost assured of success.

Mr. Peron, 77, with his third wife, Isabel, who is running for vice-president in the Sept. 23 elections, stood on an open second-story balcony as thousands of workers and supporters passed noisily below.

"Forward, forward, please," shouted an announcer into a megaphone, as Peron, wearing a dark suit, waved to groups from stopping in front of Mr. Peron's balcony.

Almost every labor union contingent paused below the balcony, its members waving colorful signs with Peronist slogans. When the Perons appeared, a flurry of handbills and confetti filled the air.

Portrait of Evita

The scene was a throwback to the years before 1955, when the tiny, unseated Mr. Peron, calling her a "despot," there was an enormous portrait of Evita, Mr. Peron's second wife, who died in 1952 and who is still considered a "saint" by many Peronists.

"It's a people traffic jam, no

one can move," one observer said. "It looks like an anti-civilization of people, coming from side streets, parks, everywhere."

Mr. Peron was nominated for the presidency after his disciple, Hector Campora, resigned so Mr. Peron could return to the office from which the military had ousted him. The military had barred him from the March election in which Mr. Campora was elected.

Newsmen estimated the crowd at something over 300,000 far less than expected by the union leaders who organized the rally, but a good turnout on one of the first perfect picnic days of the season.

Argentina closed up shop at 10 a.m. as the Peronist-dominated General Labor Confederation ordered its more than two million members to halt work for 14 hours.

Although buses were sent to factory gates to bring workers downtown, many escaped to the country and parks.

The largest single contingent was 60,000 Peronist youths who joined the rally only after reminding union leaders that they considered them too conservative and against the masses.



DEVASTATION—Flood water recedes in a section of Pakistan's hard-hit Punjab Province.

Villages, Crops Washed Away Flooding River Ravages Pakistan

By Bernard Weinraub

KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 31 (NYT).—The rain-swollen Indus River is wreaking havoc in Pakistan.

From a helicopter near the southeastern city of Kotri, one can see miles and miles of murky brown water blanketing the land. It is a scene of silent, eerie desolation. Trees float, pieces of houses swirl aimlessly in the churning waters.

"It's gone, everything's gone," said Mohammed Ismail, a mill worker from Khanpur, as he sat with his family in a refugee center beside a Karachi railway station. "I saw my house collapse with my own eyes. The house I was born in, gone, gone."

Allah Buksh, a bearded 30-year-old schoolteacher from Khanpur, held his skinny, five-month-old son and said impressively:

"There was no warning. We thought we were safe. Suddenly at four in the morning I woke up and there was water coming all around us. We took the children and rushed to the railroad station."

For more than two weeks Pakistan has been ravaged by the worst flood in the nation's 26-year history. The floods have washed away villages, destroyed crops and left hundreds of thousands homeless.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has termed the floods "a national calamity." Mr. Bhutto, who has directed flood rescue operations personally, said recently: "I've found colossal loss—both the loss of precious lives and the valuable properties of the poor. We have also sustained a great national loss of crops."

Even now, as the flood waters surge south and appear to be ebbing across the country, officials are uncertain about the extent of losses. About 300 persons are believed to have died, although this figure may rise sharply when a final count is made.

Pakistan's officials estimated crop losses at \$250 million. In the hardest hit province, the Punjab, the rich, fertile district in the northeast, at least 70,000 cattle are dead or missing and the number of houses destroyed may be as many as 300,000.

The Indus River flood began slowly. The river, which is itself part of an immense system of irrigation, is fed by two major sources, in China and India.

The river began swelling in northern Pakistan with the melting of snow on Chinese peaks. As the river flowed south through the Punjab, its waters were fed by five rivers, mostly from India. Heavy rains in the mountains of

Kashmir, coupled with the melting of snow in China, sent the Indus surging furiously.

What worsened the flood was leaky canals, made of dirt and sand, and earthen levees that began to crumble under the pressure of the waters. This was especially true in sections of northern Sind, where farmers and peasants were caught unprepared.

Despite the severity of the floods, numerous farmers have remained behind clinging to roofs waiting for the waters to recede. Ten American motor launches,

six helicopters and 62 U.S. military personnel from Korea, as well as the Pakistani Air Force, have begun a sizable relief operation, dropping two pound plastic bags of bread rolls, beans, cereal and candy. The plastic bags are used because they float.

The United States has dropped at least eight tons of food daily. "The people just don't want to leave their homes," said one American Navy officer. "They just want to stay. I saw one old farmer holding his animal's head above water—that man wouldn't leave."

UN Food Unit Calls Wheat-Deficit Parley

ROME, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—The UN Food and Agriculture Organization today summoned a special meeting of the world's major wheat-exporting nations to discuss a grain shortage that threatens hardship and even starvation for millions.

The FAO director-general, Adedele H. Boerma, who called the meeting, warned developing coun-

tries to secure minimum grain imports during 1973-74 to avoid "acute hardship, serious social and political instability and possible starvation."

The five major exporting countries—Argentina, Australia, Canada, France and the United States—will meet Sept. 20 to consider possible measures to minimize the harmful effects of the lessening

Death Toll of 300 Reached in India Monsoon Floods

NEW DELHI, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Torrential rains today lashed the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh for the fourth successive day, causing the state's worst floods.

At least five persons were reported killed and crops were heavily damaged.

The state capital, Bhopal, where 22 inches fell in three days, has been cut off and the main Bombay-New Delhi road breached by floodwaters in several places.

More than 300 persons have died in this season's monsoon floods in the country.

U.S. Shale-Oil Extraction Plan Seen Peril to West's Ecology

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—Large segments of the wide-open spaces of the West will never be the same if the government carries out its plan to develop oil from shale, the Interior Department reported yesterday.

The department issued its final environmental-impact statement in connection with the proposal to lease six tracts of land in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming for commercial shale-oil production.

The statement said the expected environmental impact involves disruption of the local ecology, including deterioration of water and air quality, disturbance of land, destruction of its vegetation and depletion or dispersion of many animal species.

Shale is a type of rock containing a substance called kerogen which can be converted into oil by heat.

The department has estimated that some 800 billion barrels of oil lie locked in the shale of the Green River formation, the most attractive for development.

Most of the shale oil lies beneath federal land and the department has proposed leasing six tracts of 5,130 acres each, two tracts in each of the three states. Leases would go to the highest bidders, who would also pay rent on the land and royalties on the

oil to the federal government. The proposed contract would require compliance with all environmental standards and also require efforts to restore the land disturbed by shale mining and processing.

All the same, the detailed analysis predicted both unavoidable environmental problems and major changes in the social and economic conditions of the region.

"Increased urbanization of a region which is primarily rural and remote would be an unavoidable consequence of oil shale development," the impact statement warned.

Arms Aide Says France Will Never Pledge Tests' Halt

PAPEETE, Tahiti, Aug. 31 (UPI).—French Defense Minister Robert Galley said today that France will "never" agree to give a public pledge to stop atmospheric nuclear tests.

However, he told a news conference that he had come to French Polynesia to study the geological structure of the French-owned atolls as possible sites for future underground testing.

France has refused to sign the 1968 international treaty banning atmospheric tests, asserting that it was aimed at preventing nations from acquiring nuclear deterrents.

China also has been ignoring the ban and holding atmospheric tests. Mr. Galley said that "no one has a clear idea about the underground structure of the Polynesian atolls. This will require several more years of studies."

Costa Rica Flooding

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—The Costa Rican government last night declared a national emergency following widespread flooding which has killed five people and left 1,000 homeless. The floods, caused by four days of torrential rain, have engulfed several Pacific coast villages.

Obituaries

Michael Dunn, 3-Ft.-6 Actor, Noted for Film, Stage Roles

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31 (AP).—Michael Dunn, 39, an American actor, died Wednesday in London, where he was making a film, Warner Bros. studio announced here.

Mr. Dunn, who was 3 feet 6 inches tall, was in England to play the role of the dwarf Birgitto in "The Abduction," a film starring Peter Finch and Jay Ullmann. The American Embassy in London said an autopsy would be performed to determine the cause of death. Mr. Dunn died in his hotel room.

He was nominated for an Academy Award for his supporting role as the philosophical hunchback in "Ship of Fools," a 1965 film.

He also was nominated for a Tony award for his role in the Broadway production of "Salad of the Sad Café" and for an Emmy award for his performance as the evil Dr. Loveless in the "Wild, Wild West" television series.

Born Gary Neil Miller in Shattuck, Okla., the only child of normal-sized parents, he was afflicted with congenital disease called achondroplasia, caused by a prenatal chemical imbalance in his mother's bloodstream.

Mr. Dunn always stressed that he was a professional actor and not a professional midget.

"There's a difference," he explained. "A midget gets carried onstage in a basket, pops out, says a funny line and runs off. I don't think that takes much talent. My lack of height is incidental. It would be foolish to say that people don't notice it, but I transcend it."

His films included "You're a Big Boy Now," "Madigan," "No Way to Treat a Lady" and "Justice."

Mildred Catharine Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Mildred Catharine Smith, for over 30 years co-editor and later editor in chief of Publishers Weekly, and director and secretary of the R. R. Bowker Co., publisher of the book dealers' trade journal, died yesterday. She was in her 86s.

Lauren Ford

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Lauren Ford, an artist noted for her religious paintings and paintings for children, died yesterday in Waterbury, Conn. Miss Ford pictured scenes of the Nativity and the life of the Holy Family in the modern rural setting of her farm in Bethlehem, Conn.

Natalie Evola

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Natalie Evola, 66, who was listed by the Justice Department as the boss of one of New York's five crime families, died of cancer Tuesday at a hospital here, the police said today.

Evola reportedly headed the family once led by Joseph Bonanno and was a major power in the city's garment district, where he was known chiefly by his nickname, Joe Diamond. He wielded his power from the offices of the Amity Trucking Co., headed by his brother Joseph.

For many years he was closely identified with Bonanno, but in recent years he was reported to have become closely associated with Bonanno's traditional enemy, Carlo Gambino, who police say is the head of the most powerful Mafia family in the country.

R.C. Kuldell

HOUSTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—R.C. Kuldell, 84, a retired brigadier general and former president of

the Hughes Tool Co., died yesterday. He was Hughes president from 1931 to 1939. During World War II, he was in charge of military supplies for the Corps of Engineers.

Lisle Scott

SINGAPORE, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Lisle Scott, 15, daughter of Time magazine correspondent Gavin Scott and Margaret Sue Scott, drowned Wednesday at an island off Meru on the east coast of Malaysia.

Born in New York, Miss Scott attended schools in Ottawa, Buenos Aires, Madrid, London, Boston and Beirut. She was spending the summer with her family in Saigon before her scheduled return to the American Community School, Beirut, in September. Mr. Scott is Saigon bureau chief of Time.

Zambia Protests Arrest of Man As Agent in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Zambian government has denounced the FBI's arrest of an American citizen charged with acting as an illegal foreign agent for Zambia in the United States.

The protest was delivered to the State Department yesterday by Zambian Chargé d'Affaires Joshua Siyolewa.

Marshall Sogholan, 46, a native of Binghamton, N.Y., was arrested Monday. He has been released under \$100,000 bond in the custody of an uncle.

"The government of Zambia... views the arrest... as an unjustified action calculated to embarrass the Zambian government and its people," said the protest statement, which also was read by Mr. Siyolewa at a news conference.

Mr. Sogholan was charged with failing to comply with the Foreign Agents Registration Act and with possession of an illegal electronic listening device. According to court affidavits, he procured \$1 million worth of U.S. electronic and technical equipment for Zambia.

3d-World Parley Clears Problem Of Membership

ALGERS, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—The preparatory committee of the nonaligned conference reached agreement here yesterday on the main item on its agenda—admission of more third-world nations to the movement.

Conference sources said the agreement came after private talks among the 16-nation committee, which is preparing for next week's meeting.

Recommendations will be presented to the three-day foreign ministers' conference, which begins Sunday, to give full member status in the movement to Peru, Bangladesh, Oman, Bhutan, Qatar and Argentina.

The case of Malta will be left to the foreign ministers' conference, the sources said.

Applications by Panama and Mexico for observer status will be recommended to the foreign ministers, as will be those by three European countries—Sweden, Finland and Austria—as non-participating guests at non-aligned meetings, conference sources added.

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ART IN NEW YORK

Sienismo and the Old Giovanni di Paolo Gang

By John Canaday

NEW YORK (NYT).—A taste for Sienese painting doesn't exactly make you a member of a secret society, since people who share this taste are banded together as proselytizers for a school of artists who, in the temper of their city, maintained an aristocratic medievalism in the face of the Renaissance burgeoning nearby—with just a hint of vulgarity—in Florence. But members of the Old Sienese Gang, as the late George Harold Egell of Harvard used to call a group of enthusiasts inspired by his

leadership, have always recognized that true Sienismo is something you have to be born with. Proselytization involves no argument—simply exposure. Show a potential member of the brotherhood the right Sienese paintings and you can tell from his spontaneous reaction whether he is in or out.

Among the brothers themselves there is an advanced subdivision, the Old Giovanni di Paolo Gang, composed of those initiates who have developed an acutely sensitized response to the combination of fantasy and mystical sentiment strained through stylistic

affection that characterized the art of this 15th-century master at his best. As a member of this group, and proud of it, I was delighted to hear that the Metropolitan Museum planned a Giovanni di Paolo exhibition, but I'm afraid I must report disappointment now that it has opened. The 14 Giovanni di Paolo in this showlet fail to project his very special charm.

Three Paintings

The trouble isn't that the exhibition (on view to Oct. 7) is so small. A little of Giovanni di Paolo, like a little of a commodity with a highly individual flavor, can go a long way. The trouble is that Giovanni died up rather early during his lifetime of 80 years and produced quantities of sterile, repetitious work in contrast with the vigorous inventions that justify brother John Pope-Hennessy's statement.

Champagne Crop

REIMS, France, Aug. 31 (AP).—The champagne country is expecting its second biggest harvest in terms of quality and quantity since the beginning of the century. The interprofessional champagne committee predicted a minimum harvest of 850,000 two-hectoliter barrels, each barrel resulting in about 250 bottles. The all-time record was set in 1970 when 824,000 barrels were brought in.

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quoted in the exhibition's checklist, that "few experiences in Italian painting are more exciting than to follow Giovanni di Paolo as he plunges, like Alice, through the looking-glass which separates reality from surrealism to explore the resources of a mystical, and therefore of a partially subconscious, world."

Only three of the paintings at the Metropolitan—"Presentation of Christ in the Temple," "Paradise," and "Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise"—appeal to me as worthy representatives of the real Giovanni di Paolo. But the exhibition has its own virtue and we had better get to that immediately.

By assembling photographs of existing portions of a dismantled altarpiece (including fragments in the exhibition), Katharine Bartier, the curatorial assistant who organized the show, makes the point that many a painting we are accustomed to regarding as a self-sufficient unit was actually produced as one part of an interrelated whole. This will no doubt come as news to many people who wander into the changing exhibitions gallery, and they will get some idea of the detective work involved in identifying fragments in museums around the world for a theoretical reconstruction.

The showlet includes two paintings by earlier Sienese masters (Lippo Memmi and Sassetta) and two by more progressive outsiders (Fra Filippo Lippi and Benozzo Gozzoli) to make the point that Giovanni di Paolo and his colleagues borrowed a little bit of this, a little bit of that, from Florence and elsewhere and grafted it onto the deliberately cultivated medievalism of late Sienese style. But it seemed to me that this historical point was illustrated in a fashion too elementary to be of interest to students and yet not explicit enough to make sense to the innocent, probably

because the stores of the Metropolitan, from which the paintings are all but entirely drawn, did not offer Miss Bartier the best material.

Nor could I feel that the spirit of Sienese art in general was relayed any better than the spirit of the rather eccentric focal painter of the show. The important thing about Sienese painting is that none of the grafting from outside was really successful until the end of the century, when an invasion of foreign influences took over en-

tirely. And the important thing about Giovanni di Paolo is that his freshness and originality, in those wonderful early years, were neither denuded by the weight of local conservative tradition nor diluted by the curious adaptations he made of innovations from outside. He took mathematical perspective, the very foundation of Florentine realism, and juggled it as an irrational device—whether because he didn't understand it or didn't want to, makes no difference.

Since the exhibition failed to

make what I regard as the salient points about Sienese painting and Giovanni di Paolo, I found it impossible to tell exactly what aspect of a rich subject it intended to tackle. But there are always those three paintings, with the "Expulsion" illustrated here, as the best of them. If you are wondering about the circular form beneath the figure of God the Father and his entourage of cherubim, it is Giovanni's conception of the universe in concentric spheres surrounding the earth. You take it from there.

Giovanni di Paolo's "Expulsion From Paradise" at the Metropolitan Museum.

The Art Market

Specializing In Ceramics And Discretion

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (IBT).—There is nothing about the pleasant Victorian facade of the 5-story building just off King's Road in South Kensington to suggest that it houses "Leicester No. 10," a shop for Southeast Asian pottery. So far, there has been no advertising, except by word of mouth. To get in, you must have an appointment.

The shop—which seems more like some collector's drawing room—was opened by two Americans, William Spry of California, who got to know the Far East while he was in the Peace Corps, and Harold Tager, 55, a New Yorker who once worked a time magazine.

The objects range from prehistoric terracotta pots to Ban-Cheng, Northern Thailand, said to date to about 3000 B.C. to Khmer bowls and pots of the Angkor Wat period (12th century AD). The Philippines are particularly well represented.

There are the fine celadons of the Sung period that come so aptly close to some Northern Chinese pieces but, in fact, are not from Northern China. They are the surprising blue and white wares of the 16th to 17th century. They are described as "Southern Chinese," apparently, because they are equated with Chinese porcelain when any fine ware is unearthed in Southeast Asia. There are also a few inferior pinks and browns, most of them from the Philippines.

The Area

In short, everything points to an unstrained passion for pottery from a well-defined geographical area that includes Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Cambodia. This represents a relatively rare degree of specialization on the art market.

No one but a collector going into business would have taken such a step. As a Peace Corps volunteer, Sorby, who has a PhD in Latin American history from the University of London, was posted at Zamboanga on a island of Mindanao. There he learned the sorts of wares that are found in commercial quantities. All over the Philippines, celadons, blue-and-whites and a called, Southern Chinese ware with magnificent brown or tan glazes. He caught the collector bug and began making trips to London for auctions. The more he bought, the more he had to do. He had become a private dealer.

In June, 1972, Sorby settled London for good and with financial backing from an American antique dealer, he formed a partnership with Harold Tager and opened the private gallery, 17 The Vale, London SW 3. In March, Tager handles the business side of the partnership.

Regular Trips

So far, Sorby and Tager have continued doing business at the same time that were successful for Sorby on his trips to the Far East, to Thailand, Cambodia and the Philippines.

His best find so far was a superb blue and white celadon dish from the 14th century. He had seen the dish before India as had other Westerners, but had not paid much attention to it. But this year, family was moving out and he was clearing out his place. He broke and chipped along the rim. Sorby bought it, cleaned it, photographed it, had it repaired and left it there. Back in London he took his photos to Sorby, where he often sells, and was told that the dish was a major find and couldn't be brought to an auction house immediately. The next sale, he flew to London and back again "feeling pretty chummy carrying this one home dish." It made £21,000 at Sotheby on June 26.

The Business

Selling at the big London auction houses accounts for two-thirds of the gallery's sales; the remaining third is dealers. Only a few pieces are sold directly. Sorby and Tager include London's best-known pottery dealers, the firm Art Company, Oska, owned by the Purnell Manufacturing Corp.

The partners have no intention of branching out into sculpture, Sorby, who spent some time in Cambodia, says that he feels is beginning to know what Khmer sculpture is all about. Khmer pottery is still accepted by laws of the countries he visits. Despite the firm's high degree of specialization—or double specialization of it—Sorby and Tager have already made a place for themselves in London. Why the discretion? Sorby said because they were new in the field they felt they had to start off on a low key. But that is not to change—with an advertising campaign and a new shop, anybody will be able to walk away with it.

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By John Walker

Sibelius Prize Awarded.
HELSINKI, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—The 90,000-Finnish-mark Sibelius Prize for music has been awarded to Polish composer Witold Lutoslawski and Finnish composer Joonas Kokkonen.

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Campbell Singer, looking rather like Edward VII, and Elizabeth Tyrell, as his self-righteous wife, give excellent portrayals of Edvardia's complacency and Sheila Ruskin is fine as their regretful daughter. Mr. Stone, as the inspector, maintains the right deadly-eyed impassivity. Bernard Miles's direction is as handsome as the production itself, and the settling. Next April, to celebrate Mr. Priestley's 80th year, Laurence Olivier will direct his "Eben End" at the National Theatre, but I would not be surprised (and I would be pleased) to see some other of his plays back in London before then.

Mr. Robertson's deliberately sensational treatment of this once popular but now rarely performed play is a compulsively watchable camp frenzy that must have been a wow with those audiences who have no great comprehension of English. But I found its visually exciting effects distracting—Shakespeare's clowns, for instance, are here circus performers with red noses and baggy trousers. The cast's verse speaking is audible but uninspired. The real failure of the evening, though, was Derek Jacobi's interpretation of Pericles as a shrinking violet.

ED

FRA

While the total number of new books has been rising, publishers have increasingly been gambling on the chance of having a huge success with a few best sellers to offset their losses in the great majority of books, which are more or less unsuccessful.

As Thomas H. Guinzburg, president of Viking Press, said:

Not all editors share that view but there is undeniably plenty of action in, for instance, Graham Greene's "The Honorary Consul" (Simon & Schuster, September), which is about a group of revolutionary idealists who mistakenly kidnap a minor British functionary in Latin America. And a lot happens in Gore Vidal's "Burr" (Random House, November), a historical novel about Aaron Burr.

In the array of "gimmick novels," the one about beetles is "The Hephaestus Plague" by Thomas Page (Putnam's, December). It has been sold to Bantam Books, the paperback house, for more than \$100,000.

Putnam's advertises Page's book as a "hair-rising horror story of rampaging fire beetles." But it is known affectionately in the trade as "The Cockroach Book."

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September 8, 1973
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—1973—						—1973—						—1973—					
Stocks and		Sta.	High Low Last		Net	Stocks and		Sta.	High Low Last		Net	Stocks and		Sta.	High Low Last		Net
High Low	Div. in \$	P/E	1968	1969	Change	High Low	Div. in \$	P/E	1968	1969	Change	High Low	Div. in \$	P/E	1968	1969	Change
68	64	10 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	0	68	64	10 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	0	68	64	10 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	0

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York City.				U.S. Commodity Prices			
Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago		CHICAGO FUTURES			
FLOURS				WHEAT			
No. 1 hard, 48 lbs. Act. No. 1, 74		3.65		Sept. 4.50	4.75	4.85	4.95
No. 2, 48 lbs. Act. No. 2, 70				Oct. 4.40	4.60	4.70	4.80
No. 3, 48 lbs. Act. No. 3, 68				Nov. 4.30	4.50	4.60	4.70
No. 4, 48 lbs. Act. No. 4, 66				Dec. 4.20	4.40	4.50	4.60
No. 5, 48 lbs. Act. No. 5, 64				Jan. 4.10	4.30	4.40	4.50
No. 6, 48 lbs. Act. No. 6, 62				Feb. 4.00	4.20	4.30	4.40
No. 7, 48 lbs. Act. No. 7, 60				Mar. 3.90	4.10	4.20	4.30
No. 8, 48 lbs. Act. No. 8, 58				Apr. 3.80	4.00	4.10	4.20
No. 9, 48 lbs. Act. No. 9, 56				May 3.70	3.90	4.00	4.10
No. 10, 48 lbs. Act. No. 10, 54				June 3.60	3.80	3.90	4.00
No. 11, 48 lbs. Act. No. 11, 52				July 3.50	3.70	3.80	3.90
No. 12, 48 lbs. Act. No. 12, 50				Aug. 3.40	3.60	3.70	3.80
No. 13, 48 lbs. Act. No. 13, 48				Sept. 3.30	3.50	3.60	3.70
No. 14, 48 lbs. Act. No. 14, 46				Oct. 3.20	3.40	3.50	3.60
No. 15, 48 lbs. Act. No. 15, 44				Nov. 3.10	3.30	3.40	3.50
No. 16, 48 lbs. Act. No. 16, 42				Dec. 3.00	3.20	3.30	3.40
No. 17, 48 lbs. Act. No. 17, 40				Jan. 2.90	3.10	3.20	3.30
No. 18, 48 lbs. Act. No. 18, 38				Feb. 2.80	3.00	3.10	3.20
No. 19, 48 lbs. Act. No. 19, 36				Mar. 2.70	2.90	3.00	3.10
No. 20, 48 lbs. Act. No. 20, 34				Apr. 2.60	2.80	2.90	3.00
No. 21, 48 lbs. Act. No. 21, 32				May 2.50	2.70	2.80	2.90
No. 22, 48 lbs. Act. No. 22, 30				June 2.40	2.60	2.70	2.80
No. 23, 48 lbs. Act. No. 23, 28				July 2.30	2.50	2.60	2.70
No. 24, 48 lbs. Act. No. 24, 26				Aug. 2.20	2.40	2.50	2.60
No. 25, 48 lbs. Act. No. 25, 24				Sept. 2.10	2.30	2.40	2.50
No. 26, 48 lbs. Act. No. 26, 22				Oct. 2.00	2.20	2.30	2.40
No. 27, 48 lbs. Act. No. 27, 20				Nov. 1.90	2.10	2.20	2.30
No. 28, 48 lbs. Act. No. 28, 18				Dec. 1.80	2.00	2.10	2.20
No. 29, 48 lbs. Act. No. 29, 16				Jan. 1.70	1.90	2.00	2.10
No. 30, 48 lbs. Act. No. 30, 14				Feb. 1.60	1.80	1.90	2.00
No. 31, 48 lbs. Act. No. 31, 12				Mar. 1.50	1.70	1.80	1.90
No. 32, 48 lbs. Act. No. 32, 10				Apr. 1.40	1.60	1.70	1.80
No. 33, 48 lbs. Act. No. 33, 8				May 1.30	1.50	1.60	1.70
No. 34, 48 lbs. Act. No. 34, 6				June 1.20	1.40	1.50	1.60
No. 35, 48 lbs. Act. No. 35, 4				July 1.10	1.30	1.40	1.50
No. 36, 48 lbs. Act. No. 36, 2				Aug. 1.00	1.20	1.30	1.40
No. 37, 48 lbs. Act. No. 37, 0				Sept. .90	1.10	1.20	1.30
No. 38, 48 lbs. Act. No. 38, 0				Oct. .80	1.00	1.10	1.20
No. 39, 48 lbs. Act. No. 39, 0				Nov. .70	.90	1.00	1.10
No. 40, 48 lbs. Act. No. 40, 0				Dec. .60	.80	.90	1.00
No. 41, 48 lbs. Act. No. 41, 0				Jan. .50	.70	.80	.90
No. 42, 48 lbs. Act. No. 42, 0				Feb. .40	.60	.70	.80
No. 43, 48 lbs. Act. No. 43, 0				Mar. .30	.50	.60	.70
No. 44, 48 lbs. Act. No. 44, 0				Apr. .20	.40	.50	.60
No. 45, 48 lbs. Act. No. 45, 0				May .10	.30	.40	.50
No. 46, 48 lbs. Act. No. 46, 0				June .00	.20	.30	.40
No. 47, 48 lbs. Act. No. 47, 0				July .00	.10	.20	.30

(continued)

هكذا من الامر

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Banks' Borrowing Rises to 50-Year Mark

Prices Rally In Late Trade On Big Board

said these were on development in Tyumen, western Siberia, natural gas and a coking coal mining project in Yakutsk, development of natural gas and coal reserves in northern Sakhalin and a forestry development in Siberia.

Uranium Venture Set for U.S.

A \$6-million uranium enrichment survey agreement signed between a group of U.S. companies and a Japanese electric power industry committee in Tokyo could lead to a \$1-billion joint venture project in the Soviet Union, Uranium Enrichment Associates Inc., which comprises Bechtel Corp., Westinghouse Electric Corp. and Union Carbide Corp., signed the agreement with the Central Research Institute for the Japanese electric power industry, said a spokesman. The firm is believed to be the best candidate for a uranium enrichment plant in the United States and for determining what conditions would make such a joint U.S.-Japanese venture possible. A spokesman for Uranium Enrichment Associates says that investment in the project will be about \$1 million.

three years. Part of the decline, however, was due to technical factors involving the sale of loans from the Fed.

Loans to finance companies fell \$41 million in the statement week, following a \$405-million drop the previous week.

Other statistics showed the Fed has had some success in containing the expansion of the money supply, the total of checking accounts deposits plus cash in the public's hands.

According to the Fed, the stock price of a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 8.1 percent in the statistical quarter ended Aug. 22. As recently as late last month, the growth rate was above 10 percent.

On Big Board

Dow Average Gains 5 But Volume Declines

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices staged a late rally today that sent profit-takers to the beaches early for the Labor Day weekend.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 5.04 ahead at 887.57 after being slightly on the downside throughout the morning. The NYSE index gained 0.25 to 55.84. Advances outnumbered

Russo-Japan Accord on Siberia

Top Soviet and Japanese business leaders have agreed to step up joint Siberian development projects to exploit natural resources including oil in Tyumen and natural gas in Yakutsk. Three-day talks which ended in Tokyo today aimed at narrowing differences on joint development projects before Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's visit to Moscow next October, and evaluating progress on five major projects. A Japanese spokesman

Turkey Approves Truck Project

Turkey has authorized a \$56.2-million Turkish-Japanese venture to manufacture in Turkey truck-mounted, press-braked and other buses for 100 minibuses. The Japanese firms Nissan Motor Co. and Mitsui & Co. will own 40 percent of the venture, with Nissan holding 25 percent of the shares and Mitsui 15 percent, in return for capital investment of \$5.7 million. The major Turkish partner is Anadolui Industry Holding, owning 30 percent of the shares. The remaining 30 percent will be owned by 10 private Turkish companies. The capacity of the plant is to be 13,000 vehicles and an equal number of engines and gear boxes, to be increased in six years to 50,000 vehicles.

Foreign Companies' Privileges Ended

Zambia Tightens Grip on Copper Industry

LUSAKA, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—President Kenneth Kaunda today announced steps to secure the country's rich copper industry by putting its management, technical and marketing services firmly into Zambian hands.

In a surprise press conference announcement, the 49-year-old Zambian leader also said that privileges such as preferential tax treatment which the big foreign mining companies' part-owners of the industry had been enjoying were to end.

To observers here the new measures appeared to mean that the foreign mining giants, Anglo-American Corp. and American Metal Climax Inc. (Amaz), would, however, retain their minority shareholding in the copper industry, the world's third-largest.

The changes, tightening local control over the source of nine-tenths of the country's foreign exchange earnings, were seen as a sign of the government's determination to bring the country's export earnings under closer control.

part of what President Kaunda said was a government task to ensure that the people of Zambia have had an effective control over the affairs of their economy."

Incentive/Contracts

Zambia took over control of 51 percent of the shares in the two big companies in 1969. Though reduced to minority shareholders, the companies still held incentive management and sales contracts, tax and exchange control privileges and the power to veto key decisions.

But President Kaunda said today there had been problems in implementing the 1969 takeover. The companies, he said, had also borrowed from abroad to finance expansion in the mines while profits were remitted outside Zambia as dividends.

"Countrymen," he declared, "we cannot allow this situation to continue."

When the government took its 51 percent share in 1968, bondholders were issued to compensate depressed shareholders. The country has cleared over eight years in the case of RCM and 12 years for NCCM.

Today, however, Mr. Kaunda announced that Zambia had decided to take "immediate effect on outstanding bonds should be redeemed."

The measures also include a plan to set up a Zambian company to market the country's copper—marketing has hitherto been done by the foreign shareholders—and the appointment of managing directors to the two copper mine companies by his government.

Zambia is the world's third-largest producer of copper and the mineral accounts for 96 percent of the export earnings of the African nation of some 4.5

One Dollar...

LONDON (AP)—The late and closing interest rates for the dollar here Aug. 31, 1913		
	Today	Chg.
Rate, 3 per cent.	2.4595	2.6506
Belg. tr. (A1)....	38.84	37.79
Belg. tr. (B1)....	37.873	37.8
Denk. tr. (A1)....	4.558	4.558
Dutch kronen....	5.765	5.803
France....	23.35	23.36
Germany....	23.35	23.35
Gr. tr. (B1)....	4.3706	4.3925
Italy....	23.35	23.35
Ireland....	4.21	4.20
Lat. (A1)....	59.01	59.02
Lat. (B1)....	59.01	59.01
Norway....	56.74	56.76
Sweden....	18.2	18.16
Swiss franc....	2.625	2.6253
Yen....	265.33	265.45

Percentage change against the dollar.

\$100 American dollars are sold for \$1.01. British sterling agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The dollar is based on currency conditions in New York.

normal tax and exchange control regulations.

Minister as Chairman

His minister of mines would take over as chairman of both the Zambian Consolidated Companies. Amax has a 20 percent share in one and Anglo-American 49 percent in the other.

In addition to Amax's 20 percent share and the government's 51 percent share in one of the companies, Anglo-American holds 100 percent of the other. Amax 16.75 percent is publicly owned.

All management and technical services hitherto provided by the foreign minority shareholders would now have to come from the two Zambian companies—Roan Consolidated Mines and Anglo Consolidated Copper Mines.

**Rep
a Major**

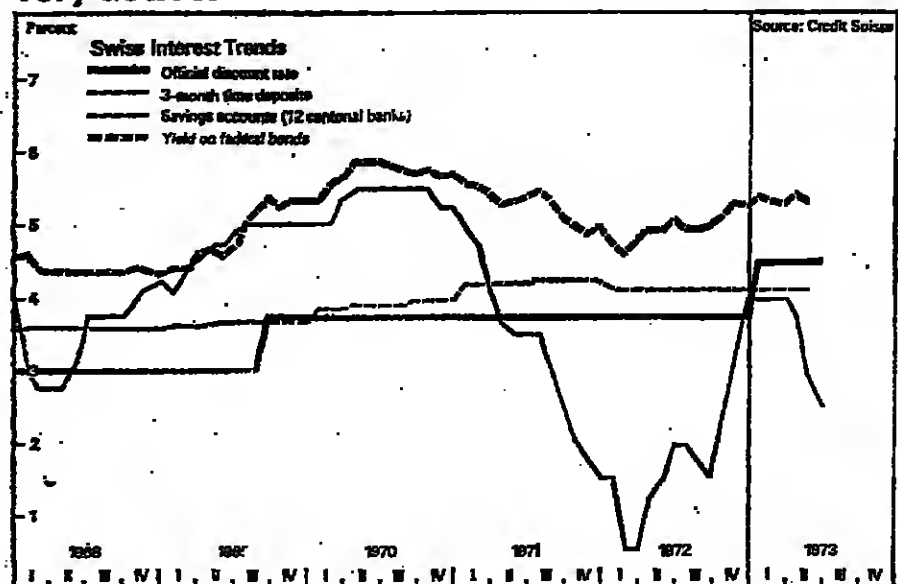
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Percent

Swiss Interest Trends
----- Official discount rate
----- 3-month time deposits
----- Savings accounts (12

Report from a Major Swiss Bank

During the second quarter of 1973 activity at Credit Suisse continued to be influenced by a strong credit demand, nationally and internationally. Issuing transactions also continued to be very active.



Increased Earnings despite rising Costs

In its capacity as an international full-service bank, Credit Suisse is also very active in stock exchanges throughout the world, where turnover decreased slightly. Despite a lowering in value of most currencies against the franc, foreign exchange and precious metal transactions proved to be satisfactory.

The gross income of the bank for the first half of 1973 showed an increase against the corresponding period of the previous year, despite decreasing interest margins. Inflation caused a rise in overhead costs, particularly salaries, which showed a sharp increase.

Active Credit and Interbank Business

The balance sheet total at the end of June 1973 amounts to 32.2 billion francs and thus approaches the previous record high of 32.5 billion francs. Loans in the second quarter increased by 294 million to reach a total of 10.5 billion francs, whereby investment and export financing caused a particularly strong increase in secured term loans. Foreign deposits increased by 165 million to a total of 28.9 billion francs, whereby credits from other banks rose sharply. Due to Swiss credit restrictions, the above increase is offset by a reduction in time deposits by customers to 7.1 billion francs. Deposits

U.S. Farmers Get Increase Of 62% on Prices During '73

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—Farmers are getting prices for their wheat that are 32 percent higher than they did a year ago. The latest figure includes a 20 percent rise in prices for August alone, the Agriculture Department reported yesterday.

The department's crop reporting board said many of the current prices are the highest in the century.

Wheat, for example, was \$1.15 a bushel a year ago; now farmers are being paid a record \$2.68 a bushel, said the report. And wheat rose \$2 in the last month

88 percent higher than last year. Beef on the hoof is not covered by the federal price program, which only affects retail and wholesale prices.

Poultry items rose 36 percent from July, with chickens bringing farmers an average of 37.8 cents a pound, a one-month increase of 11.4 cents.

Agriculture officials offered little encouragement for the August grain outlook. The August survey showed that the skyrocketing trend of food prices, interrupted in July when the price index held steady, has again resumed.

Plan by Britain To Build Airliner Irks the Dutch

THE HAGUE, Aug. 31 (AP-DJ). —The Dutch government is unhappy over Britain's decision to invest large sums in the development of a four-engine jetliner, the HS-146, a four-engine short-tail airliner which will replace the Vickers Viscount.

The HS-146 is considered in direct competition with the Dutch-made German Fokker F-27. A Dutch government spokesman said: "We are not happy about the British decision and it is being taken up at the highest level."

A Fokker spokesman said, "We expect to lose some F-28 sales in the British-influenced areas. Outside these areas, however, the F-28, by its sheer lead in development, which already has resulted in a number of different versions, will undoubtedly meet its competitor."

Plan by Britain To Build Airliner Irks the Dutch

THE HAGUE, Aug. 31 (AP-DJ).—The Dutch government is unhappy over Britain's decision to invest large sums in the development of the Hawker Siddeley P-38, a four-engine, high-speed, high-altitude fighter-bomber airplane which will replace the Vickers Viscount.

The HS-146 is considered in competition with the Dutch-West German Fokker F-28. A Dutch government spokesman said: "We are not happy about the British decision and it is being taken up to the highest level."

A Fokker spokesman said, "We expect to lose since P-38 sales are concentrated in the United States. Outside these areas, however, the F-28, by its sheer lead in development, which should have resulted in a number of difficult and expensive modifications, will undoubtedly meet its competition."

Call Money Rates Jump in Germany

FRANKFURT, Aug. 31 (Reuters).— Overnight money (interest) rates rose 10 percent today with virtually no money on offer, dealers said. Yesterday, the rates were around 30 percent.

Money market dealers said banks seemed willing to pay "any price" to obtain short-term funds as the liquidity shortage heightened. The situation could become worse if the Bundesbank does not take some measures, they added.

Top credit policy officials at the Bundesbank held a meeting this morning, but they did not discuss the money market situation and there has been no change in the bank's money market policy, a spokesman said.

North Sea Gas Find

OSLO, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Norway's Ministry of Industries announced today a new gas find adjacent to the Frigg field in the North Sea but said it is too early to determine the size of the reservoir.

Japan Defines Policy
TOKYO, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—The Japanese cabinet today announced a seven-point policy for the forthcoming GATT talks.

Japan will seek overall reciprocity, substantial tariff reductions and elimination or reduction of nontariff barriers, a cabinet statement said.

It added that Japan would like to examine multilateral safeguards with special reference to the principle of nondiscrimination.

The statement said a steady expansion of trade in agricultural products, under stable market conditions, should be aimed for on the basis of mutual benefits and through cooperation between exporting and importing countries.

Consideration should also be given to securing additional benefits for the developing countries, it added.

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Changes in the New York Organization of the Bank

Our subsidiary in New York which has handled securities transactions was merged into the SoGen-Swiss International Corp., New York, starting operations at the beginning of July. The SoGen-Swiss is an investment bank engaged in the securities and underwriting business in the United States. With our bank, a number of other large European financial institutions are participating in this company. Thanks to the strength of its partners, this institution should be in a position to occupy an important place in the New York financial market.

The custody of our customers' securities deposits in the United States does not rest with this institution, but remains with a wholly owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse, the newly formed Swiss American Securities Inc. It is an independent organization staffed by experienced personnel.



The Credit Suisse maintains a close relationship with the Valcambi S.A. gold refinery in Grenchen, Swiss Confederation.

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European Gold Markets				
Aug. 31, 1978				
	Op.	Cl.	N.Y.C.	
London Fix	104.00	103.80	— 2.00	
Zurich	205.00	203.50	— 1.50	
U.S. (\$15 kilo)	106.88	107.32	+2.21	
U.S. dollars per ounce.				

Eurodollars				
Aug. 31, 1978				
	Bid	Ask	Change	
1 Day Fix	10 7/8	11	+1/8	
One Month	11 5/16	11 9/16	+3/16	
Months	11 1/2	11 5/8		
Months	11 1/2	11 5/8		
One Year	10 3/4	10 7/8		



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Nastase Is Upset by Pattison, Smith Advances in U.S. Tennis

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Nastase, the defending champion and joint top seed, was upset by Andrew Pattison of Rhodesia in a second-round match at the U.S. Open Tennis championships at Forest Hills today.

Nastase, who trailed 3-5 in the final set when darkness halted play last night, lasted only two

games today before Pattison won, 6-7, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

In the decisive tenth game, Nastase came within a point of breaking Pattison's service when he went ahead 30-40 on a deeply hit forehand that Pattison was unable to return. But then Pattison hit an unreturnable service to make it deuce.

The 25-year-old Rhodesian

then went to match point when Nastase netted a backhand. But the Romanian fought back to deuce when Pattison hit a backhand volley into the net.

Crisp Backhand

A cross-court forehand by Nastase sent the ball wide on the next point to give Pattison a match point again. This time Nastase hit a forehand that Pattison, moving to the net, cut off with a crisp backhand volley that sealed the match.

In second round today, joint top seed Stan Smith smashed 16-year-old Billy Martin, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1. Smith, who opened the tournament a year ago by dropping the first set to the teenager from Palos Verdes, Calif., was having none of that today as he moved into the third round.

Arthur Ashe, seeded third, moved along with no difficulty, eliminating Sherwood Stewart of Houston, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

Nikola Pietrangeli, the 15th seed, completed his second-round match by beating Andre Amrith of India, 7-5, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4. Also moving into the third round were the 13th seed, Tom Gorman of Seattle, a 7-5, 7-6, 6-2 winner over Ove Bengtson of Sweden; Roscoe Tanner, of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., who beat Australia's Geoff Masters, and Res Case of Australia, who defeated Butch Seaverson of Bayshore, N.Y., on another hot, humid day.

For Nastase, his loss was a stinging one. His game has come apart in recent weeks, as evidenced by his Wimbledon loss in the fourth round to Alex Mayer, his defeat by Smith in the Davis Cup Interzone semis, and now the loss to Pattison.

Nastase later withdrew from the doubles, in which he had been paired with Jimmy Connors.

Praise for Winner

"He played well," Nastase said of Pattison, "but I never should have lost after being two sets ahead."

"I guess I've been edgy about all the things that have been happening to me."

Nastase was notified by Jack Kramer, president of the Association of Tennis Professionals, the day before the tournament that he was being fined \$8,000 for denying a player boycott and playing at Wimbledon.

"They said they wanted to talk to me about it—it seems they could have waited," Nastase said. Nastase was not the only seed to fall. Smith's Davis Cup teammate, Marty Riessen, the 12th choice, went out in straight sets to a New Zealander, Omy Farnum, 6-3, 7-6, 7-6. "It always happens," Riessen said, as he headed toward the clubhouse.

In women's play today, third-seeded Chris Evert made her first appearance in the center court and polished off 17-year-old Maria Redondo, 6-3, 6-2.

Isabel Fernandez of Colombia beat Kathy May, an American, 6-3, 3-6, 7-6; Kris Kemmer of the United States beat Marina Kroshina of the Soviet Union, 7-6, 6-2; Nancy Gunter of the United States beat a fellow American, Pam Teeguarden, 4-6, 7-5, 6-2; Julia Heldman of the United States beat a fellow American, Janet Metcalfe, 6-7, 7-6, 6-3; and Veronica Burton of Britain beat Janet Young of Australia, 6-2, 6-3.

Allez France to Race At Longchamp Sunday

PARIS, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Allez France makes her final appearance before the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe when she enters the Prix de la Nonette at Longchamp Sunday.

Allez France, the early favorite for the Arc de Triomphe on Oct. 7, has been rested since she won the Prix de Diane (French Oaks) in record time in mid-June.

Allez France, the early favorite for the Arc de Triomphe on Oct. 7, has been rested since she won the Prix de Diane (French Oaks) in record time in mid-June.

Miami takes a 23-game undefeated streak against the Vikings. The Dolphins have won four games and tied one while Minnesota has won all three of its exhibitions.

Miami is just getting back to health. Fullback Larry Conka returned to action last week for the first time since the college all-star game and Mercury Morris made his first pre-season start at running back.

In other action tonight, Buffalo is at Denver and San Diego at Los Angeles. On Saturday, the New York Giants face Philadelphia, Baltimore is at Houston, Atlanta at Cincinnati, Detroit at Cleveland, Kansas City at Dallas, the New York Jets at New Orleans, San Francisco at Oakland, Pittsburgh at Green Bay and St. Louis at Chicago.

Simpson Is Back

The Bills-Broncos game marks the first time Lou Saban has faced his former club since moving back to Buffalo last year. Star running back O. J. Simpson is expected to return to the Bills after missing two games with bruised ribs. Buffalo has yet to win in four starts while Denver is 1-2.

By the Sweat Of Their Brow Or K-Y Jelly

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (UPI)—The girl in the American League office said: "Did you pick up four, Mr. Cronin? Well, you're not on 'Just a Minute.'"

There was a pause while Joe Cronin walked out of the door marked "President" and into another office. Then his melodious tenor came over the phone sounding remarkably chipper for a man bearing responsibilities that would drive an ordinary mortal into the ground like a peg.

"Have you fixed Bill Lee?" he was asked. He laughed. "I haven't seen today's papers yet but I imagine the club has told him to shut up. He's a typical left-hander, jolly as they make 'em."

"Did you say 'jolly,' Mr. Cronin?"

"Jolly in more ways than one."

The other day of whom I think Jim Merritt of the Texas Rangers for saying he had thrown "23 or 30 Cleveland fast balls" in a 9-0 victory over the Cleveland Indians. The losing pitcher was Gaylord Perry, who enjoys an enviable reputation for lubricating the ball with greasy kid stuff without getting caught. Cronin's action loosened Lee's tongue.

Jelly to the Locker

"Tell Cronin I threw a spitter in Detroit a while back," the Red Sox pitcher said. "Tony Taylor hit it into the upper deck. Yes, I have a tube of K-Y petroleum jelly in my locker."

So do a lot of others who throw it over the market the California Angels' whole staff would be out of baseball or pitching in Pittsburgh. So tell Cronin he'd better fine me because I was a bad boy."

Lee has the kind of color we need," Cronin said. "Left-handed all the way. He ought to direct his message to Billie Rodriguez, the catcher, who chased him clear across Puerto Rico in a fight last winter."

Perry is a recent addition to the sweaty litany and in a forthcoming book he tells about throwing jolly pitches until "about five years ago."

He worked for the San Francisco Giants until 1972, and the quiet he is now confessing would not fall within Cronin's jurisdiction. However, the American League is crawling with witnesses eager to testify that Gaylord did not leave either his depravity or his unguts in San Francisco.

"We've undressed Perry all year," Cronin said. "The umpire's have. They've searched him and wiped him off and taken the ball away from him and we haven't formed anything yet."

As far as historians could ascertain, no pitcher in the American League had been disciplined for drooling on the ball since Nelson Potter in 1944. That was a heart-rending case, for Nellie Potter was the most amiable of men. He had given devotion, unflinching effort and the cartilage of both knees to the national game, and as a pitcher he needed all the edge he could get. He was pitching the St. Louis Browns to their only pennant when he was ejected from a game for drooling. His substitute got credit for the victory and this cost him the only 20-game season he would ever have had.

The baseball hierarchy views throwing the



Joe Cronin

spitter and sex the same way. Doing it openly is considered indecent and if a man does it he is not supposed to talk about it, yet the authorities have never made it unpopular.

Some Slippery Elm

Not only the rule but also the conventions are often flouted. When Grady Hatton managed Houston, he said freely that he had instructed his pitchers to throw the spitter if they knew how and to learn if they didn't. He said that one of his men had obediently sought instruction from Phil Regan, then with the Los Angeles Dodgers, and that Regan had not only obliged but had given the rule slippery elm to chew from his own supply. Hatton didn't get fired, but like all managers he eventually got fired.

Of all the pitchers known for clandestine driving, probably the most famous was Lewis Selva Burdette. When Lew was a 20-game winner for the Milwaukee Braves, papers named three columns for his pitching record: won, lost and relative humidity. Printers setting his middle name instinctively misspelled it.

Martin Suspended

DETROIT, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Detroit Tigers manager Billy Martin was suspended for three days today for openly directing his pitchers to throw spitballs in last night's game against the Cleveland Indians.

A telegram from Cronin said: "Your blatant action and endorsement of such tactics cannot be tolerated."

Martin admitted that he told two of his pitchers, Joe Coleman and Fred Scherman, to limit spitballs to the last two innings of the 9-0 loss to the Indians and Gaylord Perry. "We threw spitballs, obvious spitballs," Martin said. "We did it on purpose. This thing has got to come to a head."

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal 2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd 11 5
Philadelphia 1st 1st 1st 1st 11 5
Baltimore 1st 1st 1st 1st 11 5
Pittsburgh 1st 1st 1st 1st 11 5
Cleveland 1st 1st 1st 1st 11 5
Detroit 1st 1st 1st 1st 11 5
St. Louis 1st 1st 1st 1st 11 5
San Francisco 1st 1st 1st 1st 11 5
Los Angeles 1st 1st 1st 1st 11 5
Houston 1st 1st 1st 1st 11 5
Milwaukee 1st 1st 1st 1st 11 5
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NICKLAUS IN WORLD CUP

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—PGA champion Jack Nicklaus and U.S. Open winner Johnny Miller will represent the United States in the 21st World Cup Golf competition Nov. 22-25 at Marbella, Spain.

Swimmers in Belgrade For a Second Chance

By Bernard Kirsich

BELGRADE, Aug. 31 (UPI)—A year after Mark Spitz and Shane Gould reached their peaks, and retired, world-class swimmers will have a second chance at making up for lost time. That is one reason the world aquatic championships have been set up.

The swimmers jump in the pool Tuesday and until then tourists who have filled this city's hotels will have to find their excitement from the diving competition, synchronized swimming, water polo, which will feature a U. S.-Cuba match tomorrow night, and tonight's opening ceremonies. Replete with speeches, Yugoslav music and marching athletes, the ceremonies were held at the Tasmajdan pool, the prime site of the competition.

The year after the Olympics has usually meant calm waters for the swimming world, which gains national attention every four years. The retirements of Spitz, winner of seven gold medals at Munich, and Miss Gould,

Shane Gould Doesn't Take The Plunge

SYDNEY, Aug. 31 (AP)—The on-off-on comeback of former Olympic swimmer Shane Gould was called off again today.

The 16-year-old Sydney schoolgirl said that she will not, after all, swim in the Australian national winter championships, which start here Saturday.

This is a reversal of her decision eight days ago to end her retirement and swim at the meet in an effort to qualify for the Australian team for the Commonwealth Games in New Zealand early next year.

The triple gold medal winner at the Munich Olympics announced an 18-month retirement July 13 to enable her to catch up on her studies.



IRISH HOSPITALS SWEEPSTAKES

NEXT DRAWING ON THE IRISH SWEEPS CAMBRIDGESHIRE

RUN AT NEWMARKET, ENGLAND, OCTOBER 5th, 1973.

Four Sweepstakes Annually

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IRISH SWEEPS CAMBRIDGESHIRE.....Autumn SWEEPS HURDLE.....Winter

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IN AID OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

Seaver Is Beaten, 1-0, By Cards in the 10th

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Lou Brock doubled, went to third on a sacrifice and scored on a single by Jose Cruz in the bottom of the 10th inning last night as the St. Louis Cardinals beat Tom Seaver and the New York Mets, 1-0.

Cruz's heavy bounce got by the New York infield, which was playing in to try to cut off the run at the plate.

Seaver, now 15-4, struck out nine, raising his season's total to 206. The National League leader in strikeouts, he now has struck out 200 or more for six straight seasons. The one earned run enabled Seaver to reduce his league-leading ERA to 1.71.

Phillies 8, Expos 7

Greg Luzinski singled home two runs with two out in the ninth inning to give Philadelphia an 8-7 victory over Montreal.

Pinch-hitter Mike Anderson opened the rally with a single and, after a fly out, Cesar Tovar singled and Danny Doyle was safe when second baseman Larry Lintz booted his grounder. One out later, Luzinski delivered. He also homered in the fifth inning.

Dodgers 6, Astros 5

Ken McMullen delivered a pinch single to score pinch-runner Jerry Royster from second base with one out in the eighth inning and gave Los Angeles a 6-5 victory over Houston.

McMullen's hit came off Ken Forsch, the fourth Houston pitcher, after Ron Cey opened the eighth with a walk off Jim Ray. Royster ran for Cey and was sacrificed to second by Bill Russell.

Indians 3, Tigers 0

In the American League, Chris Chambliss and Buddy Bell backed the six-hit pitching of Gaylord Perry with home runs as Cleveland beat Detroit, 3-0.

Chambliss homered following a walk to Oscar Gamble in the first inning and Bell hit a solo homer in the eighth to tag Joe Coleman, an 18-game winner, with his sixth straight loss.

Brewers 4, Red Sox 1

Carl Yastrzemski, playing his seventh game at third base this year, committed three errors and

two of them led to all Milwaukee's runs as it defeated Boston, 4-1, behind the five-hit pitching of Jim Lonigan.

All four runs off starter John Curtis, were unearned. Curtis pitched a five-hit but took his 11th loss against 12 victories.

Twins 5, Rangers 3

Jim Holt knocked in the go-ahead run with an infield single in a four-run 11th inning as Minnesota beat Texas, 5-2, despite a 15-strikeout performance by the Rangers' Jim Bibby.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Boston	72	60	.543	5 1/2
Detroit	71	67	.509	7 1/2
New York	68	86	.397	12 1/2
Milwaukee	64	67	.439	15
Cleveland	36	78	.318	23 1/2

